THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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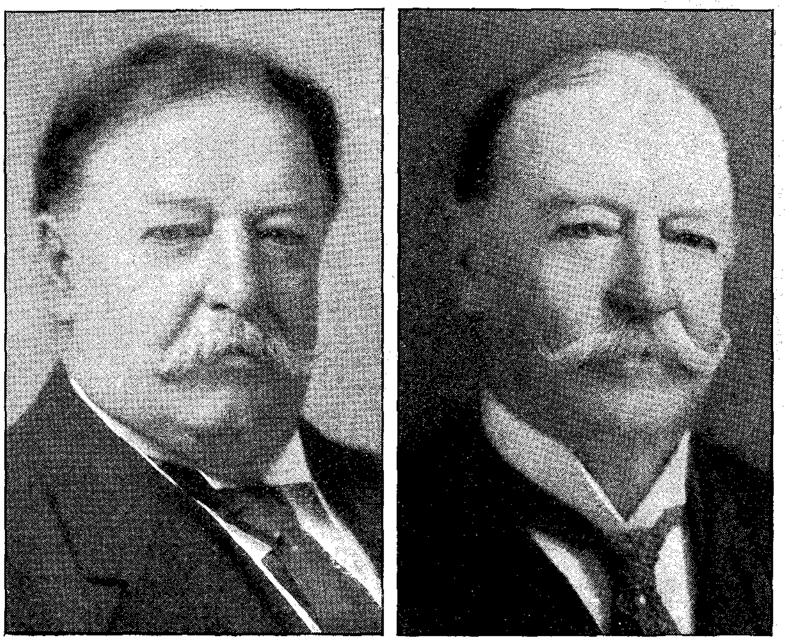
LABOR UNIONS LIABLE TO PAY FOR STRIKE DAMAGES

AT LAST CAPITALISM has found a way to kill the labor-union movement in the United States, asserts a chorus of protesting voices from the ranks of organized labor. The weapon with which this fell act may be performed, we are told, was forged by the Supreme Court when, in handing down its decision in the famous Coronado coal-strike case, it declared that "such organizations are suable in the Federal Courts for their acts, and that funds accumulated to be expended in conducting strikes are subject to execution in suits for torts committed by such unions in strikes." As a result of this ruling, admits an American Federation of Labor counsel, if the railroad unions strike they will be liable under provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act for conspiracy in restraint of trade. Moreover, predicts the Boston *Herald*, the affirmation of union liability "will necessarily have a material effect upon the strike now in force," because the operators, "knowing that if they are injured financially by the United Mine Workers they can recover three times their damage," will be encouraged to reopen their mines.



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WHAT THIRTEEN YEARS HAVE DONE.

President Taft, 1909, and Chief Justice Taft, 1922.

But if any of the general public find comfort in these aspects of the case, union labor apparently does not share it. The unanimous opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taft, declares Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, establishes a precedent under which capital can "impose any condition on the working people of the country and they would not dare resist." "For the first time in the history of Federal legislation," says Mr. Gompers, "the Court has laid down the principle that a voluntary corporation is liable to be held for damages by any act committed by one or a group of its members, no matter how far unrelated they may be in distance or supervision." The same principle, he reminds us, was affirmed twenty-one years ago by an English court in the famous Taff-Vale case, but "within a year Parliament passed the Trades Dispute Act, in which the decision was rectified." As quoted in the New York *Times*, this veteran labor leader went on to say:

> "Just about that time a suit was brought in the courts of the United States in the famous Danbury hatters case, in which the theory of the Taff-Vale decision was followed. Following that, Congress of the United States passed a bill known as the Clayton Anti-Trust law, amendatory of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Sections 6 and 20 of that law undertook to remedy the decision of the Federal courts in the famous Danbury hatters case.
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> "And now the Coronado case. The Court has practically swept aside or annulled the provisions of the Clayton law. The Coronado case is the climax of decisions of the Supreme Court in the past few months against labor and since the ascension to the Chief Justiceship of Mr. Taft.
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> "It establishes the principle that unions of labor are responsible for the conduct of any of its members. The textile workers, 60,000 in number, are on a strike now against a reduction in wages. Under the terms of the Supreme Court the union can be held responsible for any damages that the mill-owners can show they suffered by reason of the strike.
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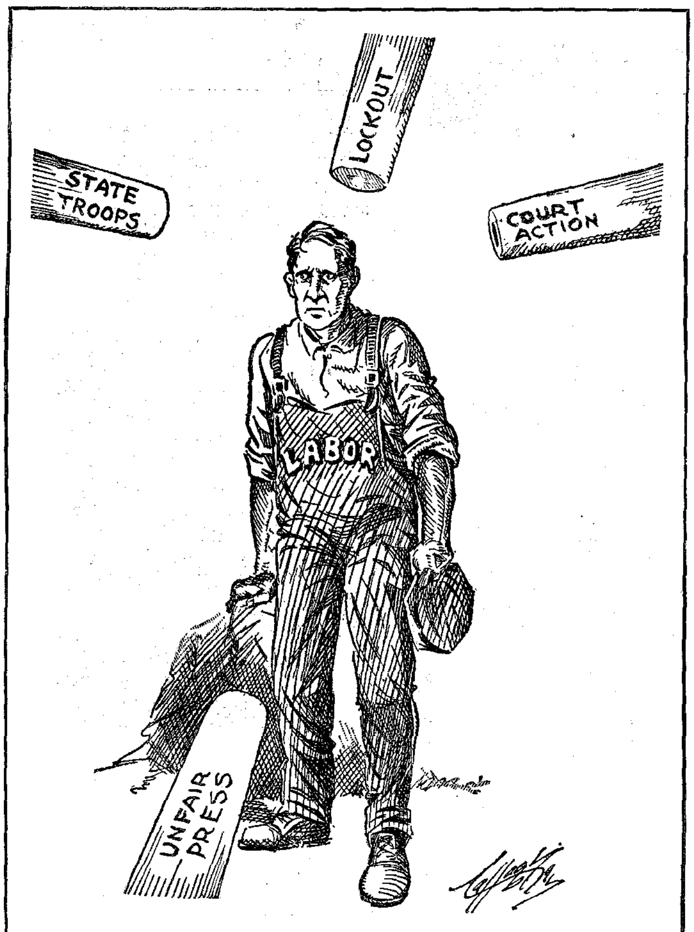
> "The shoe-workers are now on strike in Cincinnati against a 10 per cent. reduction, and under the Coronado decision the strikers could be held liable for three times the loss sustained by the companies. The same holds true in any strike where the union gives its approval.
>
> "But there is a latent power over and above the Supreme Court of the United States, and that is the power of Congress and the people of the United States. Everybody is agreed that child labor should be abolished, yet the Supreme Court recently annulled the law against child labor. It goes without saying that the convention of the Federation of Labor will take steps seeking legislation to remedy the effect of the Coronado decision."

In this comment Mr. Gompers "seems to have arrived at a snap judgment on the Coronado decision," remarks the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, which is owned by a relative of the Chief Justice. Taking his reference to the shoe strike in that city as an example, it says:

> "The present strike of shoe-workers in Cincinnati has been a lawful strike. So long as it continues lawful there will be no possibility of successful legal action against the union. If the strike should become lawless, if it should result in an illegal boycott, the burning of a factory, or ruthless violence such as marked the Coronado strike, then the funds of the union would

be endangered. . . . Another fact that seems to have escaped Mr. Gompers' attention is that the decision of the Supreme Court is unanimous. Among the Justices of the present Court are men who are regarded as liberals as well as men who are regarded as conservatives. If the decision was as bad as Mr. Gompers thinks, how does it happen that we hear of no dissenting opinion by Justices Brandeis or Clarke?"

Mr. Gompers, however, is not alone in sensing a menace in this Supreme Court opinion. It "is most ominous in what it foreshadows for the future of union labor in this country," declares Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin. It is "a serious blow to organized labor," agrees Morris Hillquit, attorney for many big labor unions, who regards it as "part of a general tendency to restrict the power of labor." The labor press is even more emphatic in its condemnation. "Chief Justice Taft is specializing in court decisions which are designed to destroy labor organizations and to strip the workers of every safeguard which has been thrown around them through generations of struggle," avers *Labor* (Washington, D. C.), which predicts that this latest ruling, instead of terrifying the workers, "will arouse them as the Dred Scott decision fired the liberty-loving men and women of America and as the infamous Taff-Vale decision in 1901 spurred the British toilers to action." The Minneapolis *Labor Review* thinks that "the American plutocracy intends to follow judicial violence with armed violence against the organized workers and organized farmers." But it predicts that "this attempt to abolish labor unions will be as futile as was the crucifixion of Christ to prevent the spread of Christianity." The Portland *Oregon Labor Press* sees in the decision a case of "judicial usurpation." We read in this Pacific coast paper that—



THE TARGET.
—Callaghan in the *Minnesota Star* (Labor).

> "It invades the legislative field, enacts one law and repeals parts of another. A new and easy way has been found to secure anti-labor legislation without jeopardizing the political fortunes of lawmakers who are friendly to capital."

"The most staggering blow ever aimed at the organized working class," is the Socialist New York *Call's* characterization of the ruling. "The Supreme Court," avers *The New Majority* (Chicago), "has laid the legal groundwork for the attempted destruction of the unions and enslavement of the workers by practical and effective denial of their right to strike." "The decision returns labor to the property classification and nullifies the labor provision of the Clayton Act," remarks the Duluth *Labor World*, which goes on to say: "If a union can be sued it should also be able to sue, in which event it may compel employers to pay for damages incurred by workers in and following strikes, of which discrimination, blacklists and other persecutions play an important part." This decision, fears the Seattle *Union Record*, "will go a long way toward nullifying the fine work of the American Federation of Labor in the past few years in forwarding labor advances through orderly methods." "It is pie," adds this Western journal, "for the direct actionist who preaches that Government is designed solely for the purpose of keeping the working class in a state of subjection to employers." "If the decision stands," agrees the editor of the Indianapolis *Union*, "I see nothing ahead but vastly increased radicalism in labor circles." He goes on to say:

> "The Reds and Bolsheviki will thrive on such decisions. They say triumphantly, 'didn't I tell you that the courts were against the worker? Join the one Big Union and kick the bucket over. Seize everything. What other chance have you got? This paper has always stood against socialism and any kind of radicalism in the ranks of labor, but we can not but fear the decision."

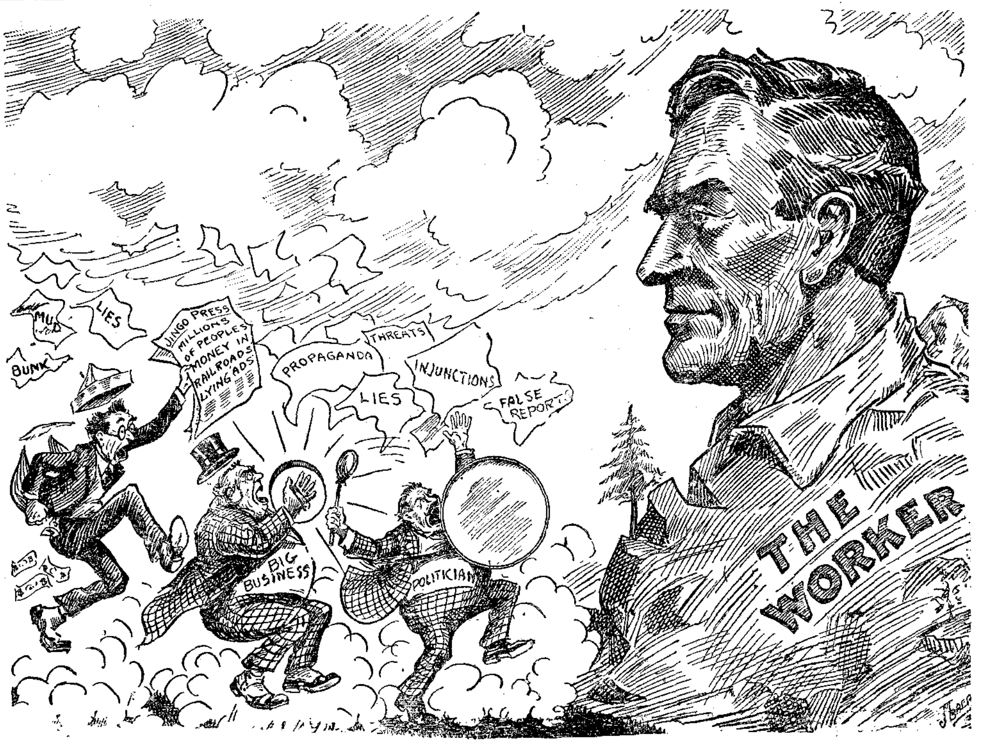
The Butte *Bulletin*, another labor journal, undertakes to illuminate the situation by imagining the actual conditions reversed:

> "If the people of the United States about the year 1890 had been under the growing and despotic control of labor unions: If such unions had tyrannously used their power to bankrupt their employees, enrich themselves, and prey upon the commercial and business classes; if rebelling against such conditions the Congress of the United States had passed a law prohibiting monopolies by labor; if thirty years later labor unions were still more firmly in the saddle and preyed still more relentlessly upon a broken and disorganized business class; and if at that time a Supreme Court of the United States composed of the favorites and hangers-on of these labor unions and appointed through their influence had rendered a decision that the anti-labor monopoly law was intended to apply to the puny and impotent commercial class of the United States, then we would have a situation parallel to that which the nine silk gowns at Washington have just furnished to an admiring audience of monopolists and profiteers."

Other labor journals agree with Morris Hillquit, the labor lawyer, who predicts that the ruling in the Coronado case "will hasten the day when the 6,000,000 union men and women of this country will take independent political action, the only means left them to offset judicial limitations. "Recalling that the British Labor Party came into being as a result of the Taff-Vale decision, the Kansas City *Appeal to Reason* declares that "an American Labor Party will be the answer" to the Coronado decision. "This decision should solidify labor's ranks politically," agrees the Jackson, Mich., *Square Deal*, which exhorts American labor to "get busy" at the ballot-box. "The American Farmer-Labor Party did not bribe the Supreme Court to render this decision, but it owes Taft and his colleagues a vote of thanks for demonstrating completely to American workers the absolute necessity for united political action," remarks *Real Democracy* (Chicago). Political solidarity on the part of labor is also the remedy suggested by the New York *Advance*, organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; by *Labor* (Washington, D. C.); the San Francisco *Labor Clarion;* and by the Socialist Schenectady *Citizen.*

One labor paper views the decision through comparatively rosy glasses. In the Coronado case the United Mine Workers of America were sued for enormous damages, but the Supreme Court, while indorsing the principle on which they were sued, refused to sustain the verdict against them rendered by the lower courts. Says *The United Mine Workers' Journal:*

"Altho the Supreme Court says in the Coronado decision that labor unions can be sued for damages for destruction of property in a strike, it also makes certain limitations and restrictions upon that rule. It says an international union can not be held in damages for what is done in a local strike unless it authorizes, sanctions or ratifies the strike. Second, coal-mining and the manufacture of goods is not interstate commerce even tho the coal or the goods may be shipped from one State to the other. Interruption of coal-mining, the court says, is not an interruption of interstate commerce. Both of these features are of great importance. Besides, if a labor union is such an entity as can be sued it must also be such an entity as can sue. Then, since this principle is established, labor unions ought to make use of the injunction process and damage suits against union-busting employers for the protection of the rights of their members as the employers do for their own benefit."



THESE SHALL NOT PREVAIL AGAINST HIM!

—Baer in *Labor* (Washington, D. C.).

Turning now to publications that speaks authoritatively for the employing classes, we find *The Manufacturers' Record,* of Baltimore, welcoming the decision that unions can be sued because it "clarifies the atmosphere and brings all classes under the same law." It goes on to say:

"The effort of labor unions to make themselves superior to the law has been one of the greatest handicaps to their own work, and very largely responsible for the intense growing opposition throughout the country to the domination which labor unions have endeavored to force upon employers. More than thirty years ago Hon. Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, then President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs and leader in the Democratic party, and one of the foremost lawyers of the country, took the ground that the only safety alike for labor and for capital would be the incorporation of labor organizations under a national law which would give them the right to make contracts under which they could sue or be sued. It is altogether possible that out of the decision of the Supreme Court will come a movement to carry out the plan suggested by Governor Black for the incorporation of labor unions. *The Manufacturers' Record* is unalterably opposed to low wages, but it is also unalterably opposed to any organization of labor or capital which would seek to be above the courts, and thus above all legislation."

Samuel Untermyer, a well-known New York lawyer, who describes himself as "a life-long champion of organized labor," says that "if the workers understand their best interests and are well advised the decision should lead to the voluntary incorporation of all labor unions, thus shielding the individual members from personal liability, except where they have taken an active part in acts resulting in the restraint of interstate commerce."

Turning from the views of the press of the workers and the press of the employers to the daily newspapers of the country, we find an opinion almost unanimously favorable to the court. There is no doubt in the mind of the Chicago *Tribune* that "a long-vexed question has been set at rest—for the time being, at least," and it proceeds:

"The contention of the unionists has been that a trade union is an unincorporated association, like a partnership, and could not be held responsible for the acts of its members. Funds owned by the union, under such a doctrine, would be immune, and the individual injured would be compelled to sue individual members of the union. The unions in contending for immunity from a collective responsibility imposed upon other associations have raised an issue of class legislation to which no individual could wisely be indifferent."

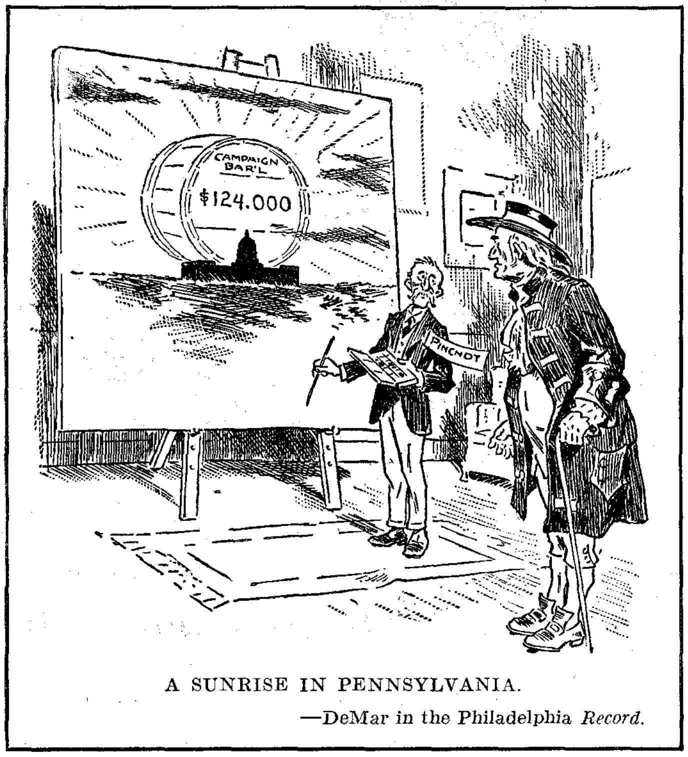
The Supreme Court's Coronado decision "lifts union-made strikes out of the category of guerrilla warfare," avers the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot,* which believes "no more important decision bearing on labor unions has ever been formulated" by the Supreme Court. The judgment of the court is a serious blow only to "the illegitimate use of the strike," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal.* The Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* tells us "the legal immunity which labor unions have enjoyed does not comport with the degree of justice which Americans desire shall be accorded," and the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* maintains that "if capital has the right to organize, so has labor: and, if government has the right to exercise control over organizations of capital, so has it over those of labor." The Los Angeles *Times,* for years a powerful critic of unionism, declares that "no Supreme Court decision since the time of John Marshall has been more momentous," and explains that:

"This decision, stripping away the special privileges heretofore extended to the unions through political cowardice, places upon them full responsibility for their deeds. Union radicalism, a defiance to true industrial freedom and a constant threat to orderly government, began by fawning upon politicians and ended by intimidating them. Through that intimidation was built up the intolerable system for ham-stringing industry and leveling down all workers against which public opinion is now running so powerfully in America.

"The cornerstone of that system was freedom from responsibility under the law. From it two things resulted. First, unions were able to enter into formal agreements with employers in such a way as to hold the employer legally responsible without being responsible themselves. Secondly, They were permitted to raise funds with which to incite their adherents to violence and even to finance them in their campaigns of bombing and bloodshed without the danger of having those funds depleted by any judgment for damages. In other words, they were under the protection of the law, but not amenable to it."

THE PRIMARY AS A RICH MAN'S GAME

GIFFORD PINCHOT'S VICTORY in the Pennsylvania primaries seemed to many observers—to the independent Chicago *Daily News*, for instance—a striking vindication of the direct primary, because it permitted the rank and file of Republican voters to choose as candidate for Governor an independent, able, progressive, anti-machine man who "would not have had a chance under the convention system." But no less striking, to judge from editorial comment, was the reminder that the primary is pretty likely to be "a rich man's game." A few days ago the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) called attention to the fact that Mr. Pinchot admitted having paid $93,562.14 in cash for primary expenses; that Mrs. Pinchot had paid $29,500; that another member of the Pinchot family had paid $1,500; and that "in addition there were other large sums contributed and acknowledged." Here this Democratic newspaper, perhaps naturally suspicious of all Republican candidates, says that the Pinchot family did something "quite without parallel in the history of American politics." But other editors remember that Mr. Newberry spent something like $200,000 to carry a Senatorial primary in Michigan not so very long ago; that Senator Isaac Stephenson spent $100,000 in the Wisconsin primaries away back in 1908; and in 1909, when there was no question of a primary or a popular election, some one remarked of a recent election of a United States Senator by the Illinois legislature: "Well, we put Lorimer over down there at Springfield and it cost us about $100,000 to do it."



A SUNRISE IN PENNSYLVANIA.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

However, Mr. Pinchot's friends have arisen everywhere to point out, as we read in the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), "that with two million voters or more to reach in the State of Pennsylvania, the wonder was that Pinchot had been able to make a thorough campaign for so small a sum—six or seven cents apiece. In Pennsylvania it costs a pretty penny merely to send a post-card to each voter." Under existing primary systems, remarks *The Tribune* of the same city, "a candidate is obliged to spend a considerable sum of money to carry his message and his political identity to the electorate in perfectly legitimate ways." And a Democratic journal like the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* sees no need of being "unduly deprest by the fact that beating the Old Guard cost Pinchot and his wife an eighth of a million dollars"—

> "If they can afford it, it was worth it. Since politics is so organized in this country that the highest offices are attained only by men of wealth, regardless of the system of selection, it is better that these offices be won in open warfare than by sapper tactics conducted in the murkiness of packed conventions."

"The money I spent," says Mr. Pinchot, "was honestly, legitimately, openly, and economically spent, and honestly reported." Quite so, and probably it took all that money to beat the Penrose machine, agrees the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.). And yet when Newberry spent but $70,000 more the Senate only "half-heartedly seated" him and went on record that the expenditure of so much money was "harmful to public morals, subversive of the dignity of the Senate, and dangerous to the perpetuity of free institutions." Now, says *The Sun*, while "there can be no step backward from the primary to the outworn convention system with its bossism, its deals, and its thwarting of the popular will," it is no less evident that—

> "The direct primary system has some grave defects. They must be got rid of, if possible; but how to do it is a question. None of the remedies which we have seen suggested is free itself of objection. The proposals to limit and regulate the expenditure of money involve statutes which are easily evaded, and, at any rate, when it costs several tens of thousands of dollars in some States to mail a single letter to each voter, and when that expenditure could by no means be called an illegitimate one, it is rather useless to talk of placing a small total limit on the amount that can properly be expended. In time this defect may be remedied, or some better way of nominating candidates than by the direct primary may be found. Meanwhile, however, it is to be remembered that altho the direct primary is very faulty when compared with an ideal system it still has merit compared with the convention system which it superseded. Under that old system a great deal of money changed hands in connection with nominations, but it went not for postage or printing, but directly into the pockets of the all-powerful bosses."

The case for the direct primary, as the Newark *Sunday Call* (Ind.) notes, is well put by State Senator W. N. Runyon, who is after the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey. "Believing," he says, "in the American system of party government and that the direct primary is the only agency through which party organizations may be made responsive to the wishes of the people, I strongly advocate the upholding and continuance of the present direct primary law for that purpose."

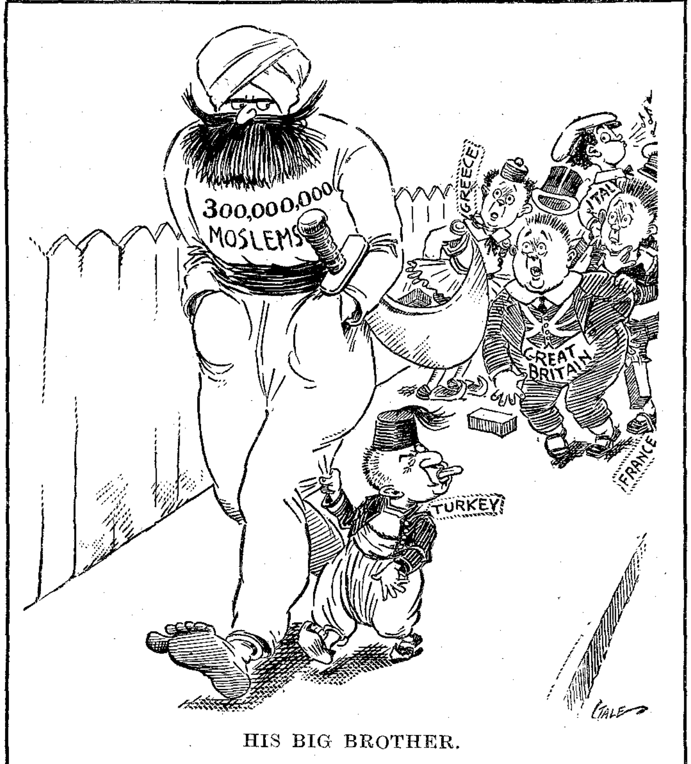
But, observes President Harding's Marion *Star*, which is in entire agreement with its distinguished owner in being dissatisfied with the primary system, "there is something wrong with a statewide primary system that permits a man to spend such an immense personal sum, or compels him to spend it, if he is to become the successful primary candidate." The Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times* says that while it may have been interrupted by such popular successes as those of Pinchot and Beveridge, there is a distinct trend against the primary. He points out that bills repealing the direct primary laws are expected to pass at the next session of the Indiana and Maine legislatures, that such a bill did pass in the New York State legislature last winter, and that Minnesota and Iowa have adopted systems combining conventions and primaries. Mr. Jermane finds five arguments against the direct primary: first, it represents minority rule, since so few qualified voters take part; second, it has lowered the standards of efficiency among public men; third, "when these incompetent and unscrupulous men get into office under the primary it is next to impossible to dislodge them"; fourth, it is "a rich man's game"; fifth, it tends "to destroy party organization." The writer in the Seattle paper perceives a drift away from the primary in nearly every section of the country. He expects it to take form in action in a number of States: some of them like New York may go back to the old convention system; "the opinion of Washington, however, is that, as a rule, whatever is good in the primary will be retained and grafted upon a modified convention system that will prevent a recurrence of the old convention abuses."

UNCLE SAM TAKES A HAND IN TURKEY

ARE WE LETTING DOWN the international bars a little in accepting the invitation of Great Britain to join with that country, France and Italy in an investigation of both Greek and Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor? Does the Secretary of State's acceptance mean that the United States is to reenter European politics? In his note to Great Britain, Secretary Hughes stipulates that the inquiry shall be limited to obtaining accurate data, and that the United States "shall assume no further obligation and enters into no commitment." Then comes the big question, put by a foreign correspondent: "Can the American Government even conduct an impartial investigation in Asia Minor without becoming involved in the European political tangle?" And if the Turkish Nationalist Government, under Mustafa Kemal Pasha, is found to have been carrying on a campaign of extermination against the Greeks in Anatolia, and if it is discovered that the Greeks, not to be outdone, are guilty of maltreating Mohammedans in territory under their control, what will the United States do about it? These are some of the questions which our acceptance of the British invitation has brought up.

The latest news of Turkish atrocities comes from American relief organization heads in Asia Minor, particularly Dr. Mark Ward, of the Near East Relief, who says "the Turks appear to be working on a deliberate plan to exterminate the Christians in their territory." We are informed by Dr. Ward that—

> "The condition of the Greeks is as bad as that of the Armenians. There are approximately 500,000 of these people in Turkey. They have retained their religion. They are now being indirectly massacred by the thousand. They are not permitted to leave the country, and are being deported from the coast to the extreme interior under conditions under which they can not survive. During the winter one band of 20,000 was driven through Kharput. From Diarbekir, our last station, only a hundred miles farther, I learned that only 10,000 passed there. Probably not a thousand reached their destination. These deportations are going on constantly."

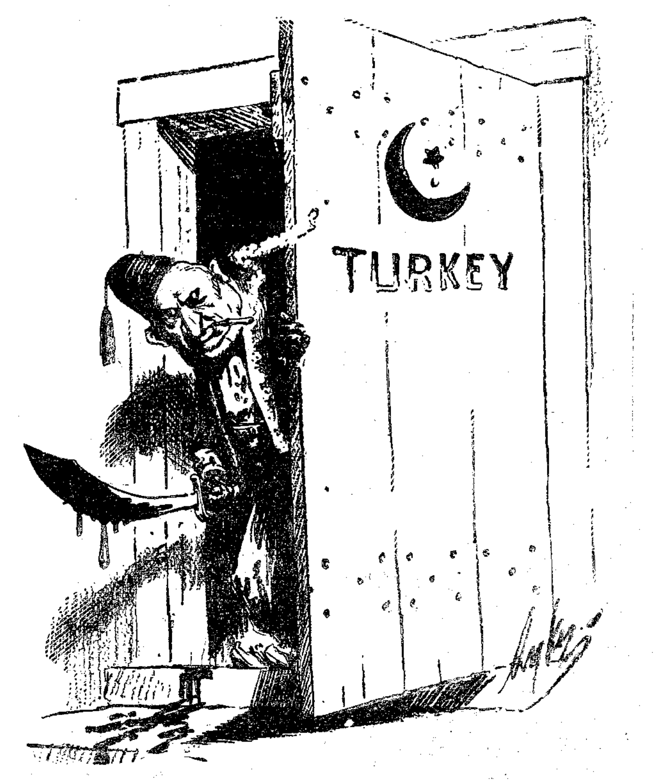


HIS BIG BROTHER.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

At about the same time the British Government received this telegram from the British High Commissioner in Constantinople:

> "Further reliable information received from American relief workers shows that the whole Greek population, men, women and children, from the age of fifteen upwards, of the Trebizond area and its hinterland is being deported, apparently to labor battalions at Erzerum, Kara and Sar Kamash. There are numbers of Christian women and children in deplorable straits in Trebizond, who have been driven out of their villages."



"IT AIN'T POLITE TO INTERRUPT!"

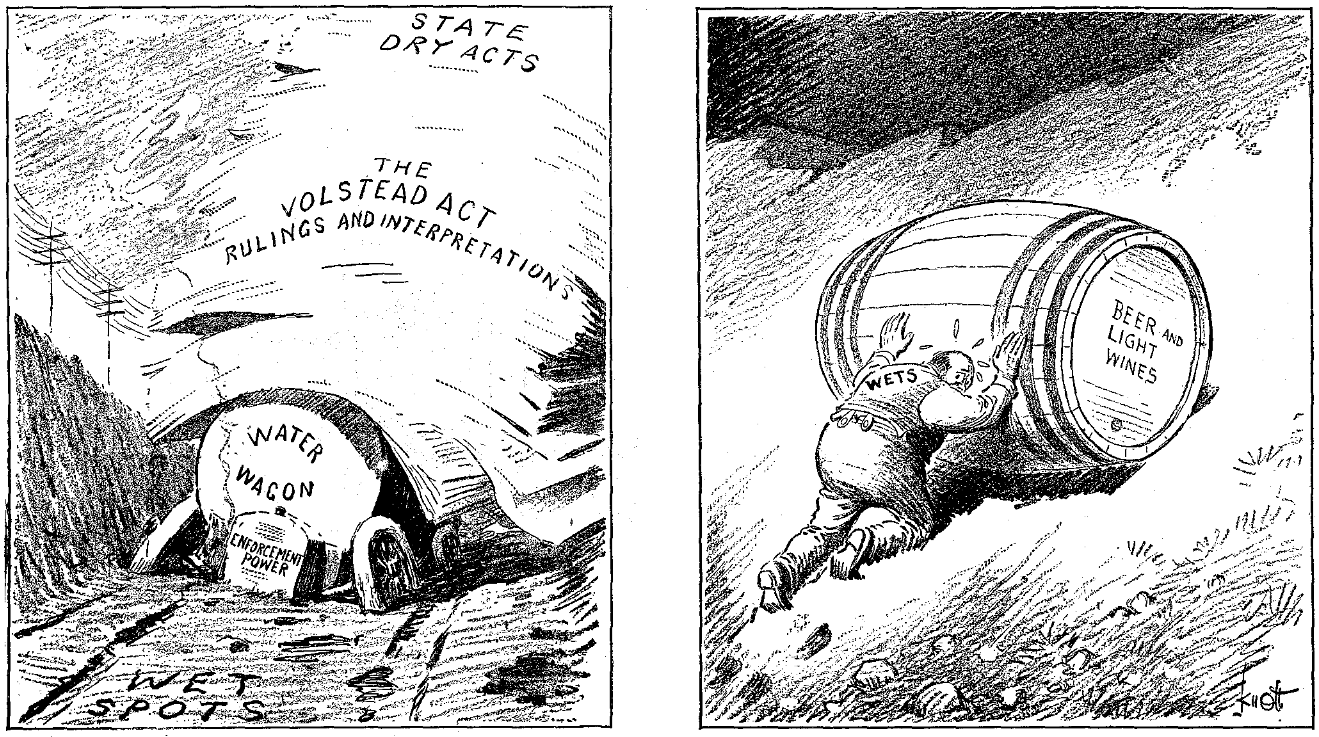
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

In addition to these deportation horrors, avers Dr. Ward, the rights of foreigners are completely disregarded by the Kemalists. In one instance, writes Norman W. Baxter in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Turkish Nationalists seized 40 per cent. of American Relief stores at the port of debarkation, another 40 per cent. along the route to the organization's headquarters, and the balance before that destination was reached.

The Turks, on the other hand, maintain that Greeks and Armenians have been guilty of atrocities. It is to get at the truth of the matter that the four governments are to carry on a joint inquiry. Said Secretary Hughes in his note to Great Britain:

> "In view of the humanitarian considerations which are involved and of the desire of this Government to have adequate information through a thorough and impartial investigation of the actual conditions prevailing in Anatolia in order that this Government may determine its future policy in relation to the authorities concerned, the President is prepared to designate an officer or officers to take part in the proposed inquiry. . . .
>
> "In order to expedite the inquiry, it was at the same time suggested by this Government that officers should be designated by the respective Governments to institute inquiries concurrently in the districts respectively under Greek and Turkish occupation, and that these two commissions, upon the completion of their investigation, should unite in a comprehensive report."

"This acceptance by the United States marks a definite, if small, step forward in the handling of the Turkish situation," declares the New York *Globe;* "it marks an effort on the part of American and European governments to get beyond a religious bias." "It is good news that Turkey is to be investigated," agrees the New York *World;* "it is even better news that the United States is to take a hand." "The inquiry," asserts the New York *Evening Post*, "is a warning that Christen-



OVERLOADED.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

SISYPHUS.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

BOTH HAVE THEIR TROUBLES.

dom is aroused, and its moral effect should be immediate and decisive." The Manchester *Union* also approves of the inquiry.

Those editors who oppose our participation in the inquiry point out, in the words of the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*, that "Great Britain, France and Italy could control the Asia Minor situation if they would." "American inquiry, in conjunction with these nations, can do no more than confirm American reports already made," notes the Boston *Herald*. And if Kemal, for instance, should be found guilty, asks this paper, "would these four nations think of sending armies into Asia Minor? Should America be induced to send an expeditionary force?" If not, then what will the inquiry accomplish? According to Edwin L. James, Paris correspondent of the New York *Times:*

> "To investigate the situation and to fix the blame and to leave it there would be futile and inane. To draft a report and publish it broadcast would have as much effect on the Angora authorities as water on a duck's back. Moreover, the Greeks deny all the charges against them.
>
> "The same Powers which now undertake the investigation undertook one in 1919. The report on it said the charges of cruelty against the Greeks were well founded, but nothing was done; and that this kind of inquiry without penalties is worth nothing is proved by the present necessity for another inquiry. Inasmuch as it is presumed a man so practical as Mr. Hughes would not lend himself to any such useless proceedings, one is free to speculate what is to be done about the matter after the facts are in hand. Unless something is done, there is no use investigating, it is held here.
>
> "Suppose the investigators find that the Turks have been to blame. What is to be done? Suppose the investigators find the Greeks to blame. What is to be done? Get the Greeks out of Anatolia, you say. Well, that undertaking is political if anything is.
>
> "Suppose both the Turks and Greeks are found guilty. That will doubly complicate a solution. You have the Greeks in Anatolia at the behest of the English, and you have Mustapha Kemal fighting to get them out and being backed by the French.
>
> "If the inquiry is to amount to anything, the wound must be healed by political treatment. Unless Washington is going to ship enough soldiers into Asia Minor to protect those in danger, there must be a political arrangement to persuade those in control in the affected territories to change their habits."

BARLEYCORN'S RESURRECTION AS A BIG CAMPAIGN ISSUE

WHILE THERE ARE MANY MONTHS to Election Day, and public opinion is subject to change, recent events have shown that the Prohibition issue will be of importance in the Congressional elections this fall. In fact, well-informed Washington correspondents, such as David Lawrence and W. W. Jermane, told us in April that the greatest of all battles between the "wet" and "dry" forces of America is to be fought during the next few months. And now we find editors from all sections of the country agreeing as to the importance of Prohibition as an issue. Henry Ford's weekly, the *Dearborn Independent*, and Mrs. Peter Olesen, of Minnesota, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, agree that Prohibition is not a live issue; in the words of Mr. Ford's *Independent*, "it is as dead as slavery." "But what they mean," interprets the liberal New York *Telegraph*, "is that they *hope* Prohibition will not be an issue. The truth is, in Mrs. Olesen's State it will be *the* issue."

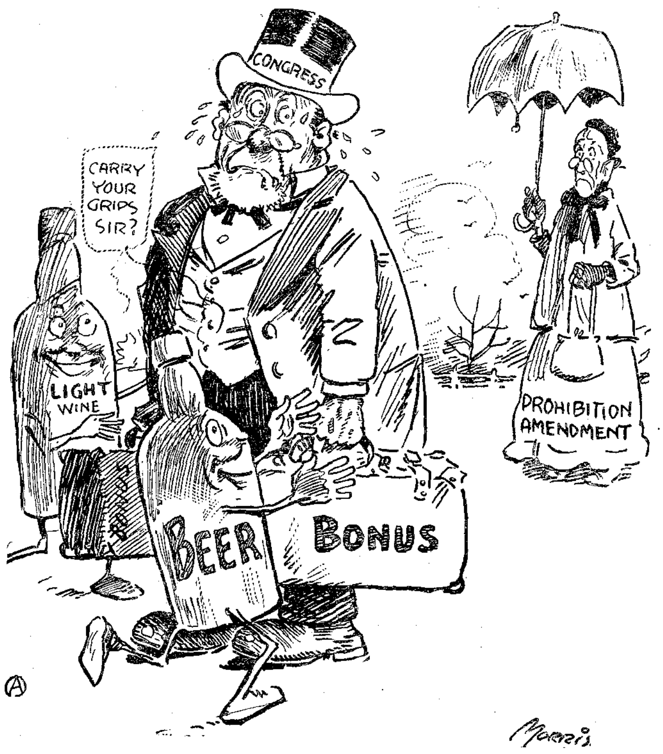
Every day, continues *The Telegraph*, which is frankly "wet," "evidence accumulates that a referendum is to be had upon the Volstead Act." And we find this statement echoed in many of the country's leading papers The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, for instance, which fought for State and national prohibition years ago, admits that "from the standpoint of either wet or dry, the entire country faces a critical contest." "And this is as it should be," declares the Boston *Post*, "for in no better way can public sentiment be ascertained."

"One of the storm centers next fall," we are informed by the Springfield *Republican*, "will be Massachusetts": "The referendum on the new State enforcement law, which now seems assured, will make this State a battle-ground." Others will be New Jersey, where Governor Edwards is running for the United States Senate as an avowed "wet," and New York, where dry-law enforcement is admittedly difficult, and where the hotels suffer so from hootch-selling restaurants that they have asked the authorities to enforce the law in the latter places.

It is the announced intention of the wet forces, which are well organized in at least ten States, to elect a "liberal" Congress and to defeat Congressman Volstead, who, they assert, is the author of all their woes. To bring about these results there are some twenty organizations in the field. The dry forces, on the other hand, with twenty or more organizations and a $2,000,000 fund, are out to keep dry Senators and Representatives in Washington, and to add to their number if possible. Already they have announced their antagonism to Senator Calder, of New York, who expects to be reelected this fall, but have intimated that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt would be acceptable.

Representatives of eleven States, meeting in Milwaukee at the Anti-Saloon League Conference, united in promising their aid to Congressman Volstead this fall. Nor are Governors of States to be overlooked. State Senator Runyon, of New Jersey, Republican candidate for the nomination for Governor, is to be aided by dry adherents, because he has declared for rigid enforcement of prohibition. But Wisconsin will be the storm center for an attack upon prohibition at the polls, announces Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, altho stiff fights will be carried on in half a dozen other States. In Wisconsin the wet candidate for Governor, backed by brewery and other wet interests, will find the drys camped upon his trail.

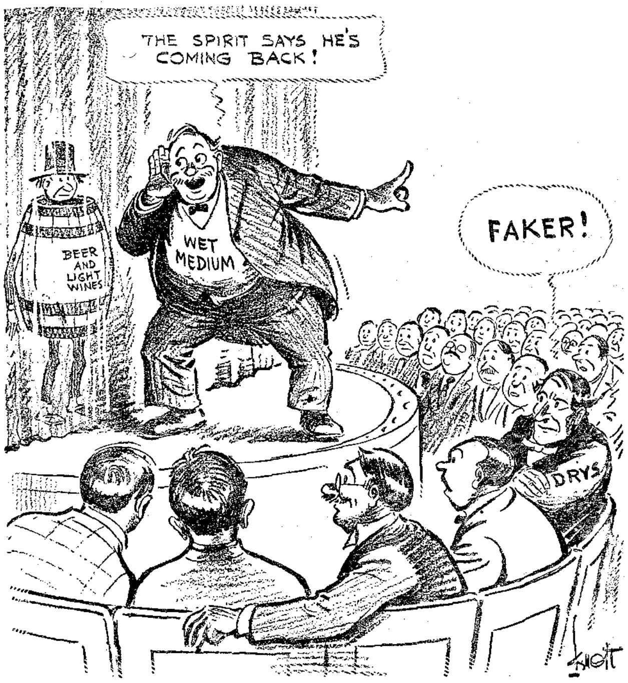
In Texas the League of Women Voters already have obtained the promise of the Senatorial candidate that he will vote against any amendment to the Volstead Act that will legalize light wine and beer. In other States, writes a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "the wet and dry forces are lining up for a campaign that promises to be the best organized and most sturdily contested struggle staged in this country in many years. They are interested in just one thing—whether a candidate is wet or dry. Whether he is a Republican or a Democrat doesn't matter." Continues this writer:



IF IT WASN'T FOR THE OLD LADY—

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"The wet and dry campaign of 1922 is to be conducted over such a broad field and in sections of the country where the public attitude is so essentially different that it is necessary to visualize the whole political outlook to get at the facts and possibilities. In some sections the struggle will be picturesque, even spectacular, and the issue hard to determine beforehand. In others it will not be much more than a skirmish. It is easy to predict the result in such States as Maine, Vermont, Alabama, South Carolina, Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, Iowa and Mississippi. If any wet votes are cast there, it will not take long to count them. But it is a different story in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, California, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Tennessee.



WONDER IF THERE'S ANYTHING IN IT?

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"In Illinois the advance guards already have taken up outpost positions. Practically every district in the State will be the scene of a clash, but the big fight is coming in the Peoria District, where Clifford Ireland, the present member, recently was defeated by Edward Hull, who carried the wet banner in the Republican primary.

"Ohio will be another hotly contested sector; the dry forces are against Senator Pomerene (Dem.). Republicans in the Senate agree with their Democratic colleagues that the senior Senator from that State is one of the ablest and cleanest men in public life. But Senator Pomerene has contended that Prohibition was a matter for the States and not the national Government to decide. Altho a teetotaler, in the Senate he voted according to his own best judgment, and because he did so the drys have marked him for defeat.

"In New York and Pennsylvania the wets will contest every inch of ground. They hope to make substantial gains. So far as Prohibition is concerned, the fight will be non-partizan. Where a Democrat is a dry the Anti-Saloon League will support him, and where he is wet, it will seek to accomplish his defeat.

"The fight in New Jersey, as in New York and Pennsylvania, will be hard fought. The drys will back Senator Frelinghuysen against Governor Edwards. There is not a man in the United States whose defeat the Anti-Saloon League would more gladly bring about than that of Governor Edwards. They are going into the struggle against him, determined to make every vote count. It is the same story in the Congressional districts, where the party that nominates a dry will get the Anti-Saloon League support.

"Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, up for reelection this year, will not find his picture on any of the walls in Prohibition headquarters, for in the last session of Congress Senator Lodge was one of the small group of Senators who fought the so-called 'Volstead, Jr., law.'

"In Rhode Island, where Senator Peter Goelet Gerry hopes to

> win in November, he will be opposed by the Anti-Saloon League.
>
> "The drys are waiting for Senator du Pont of Delaware to take a stand. They assert that up to now the Senator has not made his position plain. The situation in Delaware, so far as the Senatorship is concerned, will depend to a great extent on the Democratic nominee. The candidate who can pronounce 'Volstead' best will get the dry endorsement. When the Democrats settle on a candidate and Senator du Pont comes off the fence, the dry-and-wet question, so far as it applies to Delaware, will be clear.
>
> "The Maryland outlook is the same as in Delaware, so far as the Senatorial situation is concerned. There will be a battle in every Congressional district. Some of the wettest members of the present Congress are from that State, and all of them are running for reelection.
>
> "Out in Missouri another battle is in the making over the Senate seat of James A. Reed. The drys are fighting Reed for the nomination, and if he wins they will just as bitterly oppose him in the general election.
>
> "Senators La Follette in Wisconsin and Johnson in California also are on the wrong side of dry favor, but even the Anti-Saloon League entertains no serious hope that either can be defeated."

"The 'wet-or-dry' question is the big issue at present," agrees the Baltimore *News*, while the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* advises those who believe in real prohibition to "gird their loins for a battle such as they have never before had to face." For, as the Tulsa *Tribune* observes, "it is becoming plain that there is still some fight left in the wets. In fact, elections in many places this fall will hang on the question whether it is advisable to modify the Volstead Act." Moreover, darkly hints the New York *Evening World*, which is avowedly wet, "there is likely to be a revelation," and the Boston *Post* ventures this political forecast for November: "Possible wet weather in sections where there has been a long dry spell." As the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent writes:

> "Congressional candidates in New York must face the wet-and-dry question as one of the big issues in the coming election campaigns. Reports from all over the State indicate a growing demand on the part of the voters for a showdown on the Volstead Act. Many candidates have declared themselves one way or the other in maneuvering for position. Others are being reluctantly forced to admit that Prohibition did not die as an issue with the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment."

It will be recalled that as far back as 1920 there were sporadic efforts to make Prohibition a political issue. And there have been many attempts made since. In one an effort was made to kill two birds with one stone by advocating using the money raised through taxing the liquor interests to pay the soldiers a bonus. But heretofore, points out W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, there has been no national organization, no money for campaign expenses, no harmonious understanding of just what should be done."

"TREASON" AND REASON

THE NAME OF WILLIAM BLIZZARD, West Virginia miner, has been added to the few who have been tried in the United States for treason. Like most of the others, he was acquitted, yet, notes the Washington *Herald*, "there is plenty of reason to fear that if the case had been tried in Logan County he would have been found guilty and given the severest sentence possible on the treason charge." That any fair-minded jury must acquit the youthful official of the United Mine Workers of America was obvious from the first to *The Herald*, the New York *Times*, and other papers, and why the indictment for treason was brought is more than *The Times* can understand. "Attorneys for Blizzard," caustically observes the New York *Evening World*, "might have claimed that the crime charged was impossible, because no Government existed in West Virginia against which treason was possible." "In fact," agrees the New York *Herald*, "Government in West Virginia had broken down, and its power had passed in part to the mine operators." The leaders of the union miners who marched against Logan and Mingo counties, last August, according to this paper, were manifestly trying to take the law into their own hands, "which the non-union coal operators, controlling the local government in the two counties, already had done."

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A CLEAR SKY FOR BLIZZARD.

William Blizzard, with his wife and children, Marjorie and William, Jr., led the United Mine Workers' parade in Charles Town, in celebration of his acquittal.

In the opinion of the conservative New York *Times:*

> "Whatever their offenses, the unionist miners and their leaders were not trying to subvert the Government of West Virginia in whole or in part. Logan County can scarcely be said to have been under the rule of law or to have had a republican form of government. Private war was answered by private war. Some constitutional guaranties appear to have been suspended by conspiracy of non-union operators. If there was any 'treason,' it was on both sides; but there was no excuse for charging the leaders of the misguided invaders of Logan County with the highest of crimes."

Treason, however, is one of the most difficult crimes to prove. The offense, under the laws of West Virginia, must be established by an overt act, which must be testified to by two witnesses. Moreover, ruled the Judge at the Charles Town trial, since an indictment for treason had been brought in Logan County, only overt acts committed by Blizzard within that county could be regarded as evidence of guilt. It was the contention of the prosecution in the trial, which began late in April and lasted nearly five weeks, that several thousand West Virginia miners engaged in a demonstration against the non-union operators of Logan and Mingo counties; that they seized railway trains and automobiles, and waged a battle against State policemen, deputy sheriffs, and other State forces on Blair Mountain, and surrendered only to Federal troops. Blizzard, maintained the prosecution, was in touch with the miners during their advance into Logan County, and during the four days' battle of Blair Mountain. The prosecuting attorneys, reports George Wood, staff correspondent of the New York *Globe*, were not the Attorney General of the State, or the district attorney of the county in which the trial was held, or the district attorney of Logan County, in which the indictment was found, but attorneys for the coal operators.

The miner, on the other hand, had the backing of the United Mine Workers, with its retinue of lawyers. It was their contention that Blizzard did not go into Logan County with treasonable intent, but to induce the miners to abandon their march; that the gathering of miners was first of all to aid in forming a constitutional league for the purpose of restoring civil liberty in the State by political action. As for the battle of Blair Mountain, that was forced upon the marching miners by State police, according to the version of the defense lawyers.

"In a large measure the State of West Virginia was on trial in the Blizzard case," remarks the Duluth *Herald*, "and the verdict of acquittal as to Blizzard was equivalent to a verdict of 'guilty' against the State." According to *The Herald:*

> "The State Government was clearly in alliance with the employers against the strikers from the beginning. A State which allies itself unfairly with one class against another invites what, when it happens, it is likely to call 'treason'. The State has no business in any labor controversy except to preserve order; and it can not take sides with one or another, even under the guise of preserving order, without making itself at least in part guilty of what comes of it."

The New York *World*, too, blames the State Government:

> "The State of West Virginia is itself responsible for the abuse of power in Logan County. Because it has failed to interfere with the operators' government it is responsible for the disorders induced by that government. Whether or not William Blizzard was involved in the armed march, his action was assuredly not treason. It can not be treason by any definition to rebel against a denial of constitutional guaranties."

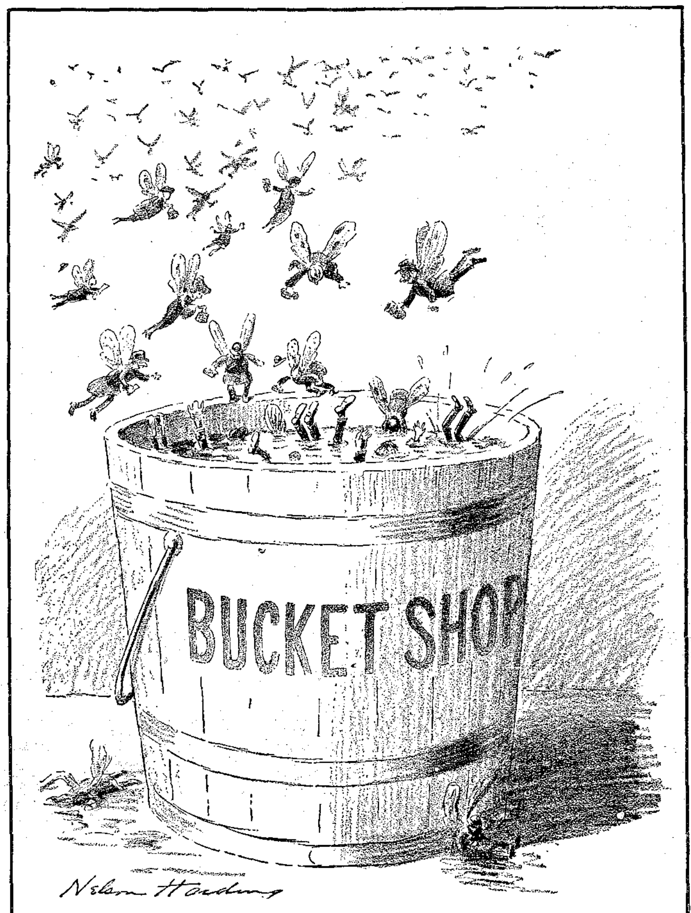
But it is just as well that the case was tried, thinks the Washington *Herald*. Many editors believe that since Blizzard was acquitted the cases against the other miners will either be dropt or postponed until fall.

Meanwhile, the New York *Globe* notes—"the government of West Virginia will probably take measures to dissociate itself from the operators who so nearly succeeded in making themselves the State."

Nevertheless, maintains the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, "those who have talked to the coal operators of the West Virginia fields know that they have a case. They have a case in which doubtless some of the fundamental tenets of Americanism are involved."

FROM BUCKET-SHOP TO JAIL

THE FIRST CONVICTION in New York State of a bucket-shop operator, and his sentence to Sing Sing prison for grand larceny, marks, in the opinion of the New York *Herald*, "what ought to be the start of a long procession of such creatures, little and big, to State's prison." Moreover, agrees the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "it shows what can be done if the authorities and the defrauded public cooperate." Financial writers have estimated that the bucket-shops of New York City despoil the people of the United States of at least $100,000,000 a year. Early in the year thousands of victims revealed their losses to the District Attorney of New York, who immediately began prosecutions. At one time there were more than thirty firms under investigation, with total losses estimated up to $50,000,000. The first conviction was made possible, as *The Herald* explains, under a ruling of the United States Supreme Court which refuses to allow a Federal Court bankruptcy proceedings to "be a shield for such flagrant crookedness as bucket-shop operations." Since it formerly was the custom of bucket-shop operators to take refuge in bankruptcy proceedings and receiverships, and thus keep their books beyond the reach of prosecuting attorneys, the handicap under which these officers worked prior to the Supreme Court ruling can easily be seen.



THE FOOL TRAP.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

What is a bucket-shop operator, or "bucketeer," as he is often called? The staid and formal definition of the dictionary is that he is one who operates a shop which uses the terms and outward forms of the exchanges, but who has no intention to deliver or receive securities. Newspaper editors are less charitable in their definitions. "He is a sure-thing bettor," asserts the New York *World*, while in the opinion of the Providence *Journal* he is merely "an ordinary thief, and should be prosecuted as such." As this paper explains:

> "The unwary customer takes his money to the bucket-shop in the confidence that it will be used for the purchase of stock. As a rule, of course, the intended investment is only a speculative and marginal one, but if the margin is accepted as sufficient it is the broker's duty to make the purchase. No purchases are made in a bucket-shop, nor are sales. The customer pays for a service which he is told has been rendered, but which has not been."

"Unless the law takes a hand, the operator can not well lose," notes the New York *World*. In the recent conviction and sentence of the New York "broker," who, according to the judge, "entered into a scheme to fleece people in modest circumstances out of their hard-earned savings," a "small fish" was caught; "but," predicts the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "when the prosecuting authorities hale into court some of the big men, and make a serious effort to convict them of bucketing, this sort of thievery will not be so common as it is to-day."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

At times one can't tell which will get here first, prosperity or posterity.—*Waterbury Democrat.*

It is generally agreed that whoever founded England located it too near Ireland.—*New York Tribune.*

New York has a statue of Civic Virtue. Cities always put up statues to their dead.—*Washington Post.*

Both Chinese factions are in favor of unification of the country in the sense that it must be won.—*Manila Bulletin.*

"Rockefeller has $7 for every person in America."—News Item. Try and get it.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Members of the House of Lords call themselves gentlemen, but they wouldn't give Lady Rhonda a seat.—*New York American.*

Sectional Chinese leaders declare for "Peace at any price," but it usually requires a war to get the price.—*Korea Topics in Brief.*

There is always a brighter side. The struggle along the Mississippi will leave fewer sandbags for the hold-up men.—*Athens News.*

"What will become of our young people?" wails a reformer. Oh, they'll grow old and worry about the young people.—*Bridgeport Star.*

Conditions in Ireland seem to be returning to normalcy. Eamon de Valera has defied the British Government again.—*New York Tribune.*

France and Italy will join England in investigating Turkish atrocities. We saw a man smoking one yesterday.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Unfortunately, the bobbing of hair doesn't always have the same effect. When Samson was shorn, they made him go to work.—*Hartford Times.*

Senator Borah ought to know by this time that the reason why we do not recognize the Bolsheviks is because we do recognize them.—*New York Tribune.*

Now America will lend Germany the money to pay the Allies to pay America to buy German goods to make Germany rich enough to pay her debts.—*New Britain Herald.*

The Government, says Secretary Hoover, would like to hear from all consumers who have been overcharged for coal. Now, then, all together, ladies and gentlemen.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

"Do we eat too much salt?" asks The Literary Digest. Probably we do. We have to take nearly everything with a pinch of it nowadays.—*Washington Herald.*

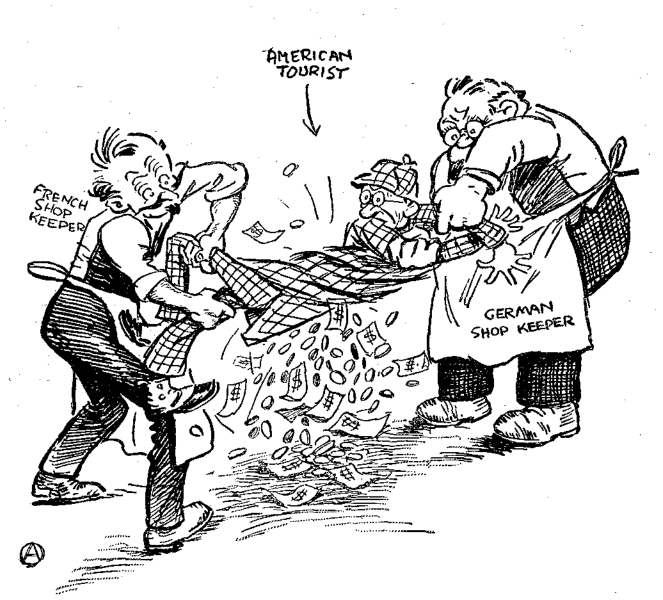
Babe Ruth doesn't know much Latin, but his motto is: "Soc Et Tuum."—*New York American.*

The best thing about women's participation in public affairs is that it keeps the affairs public.—*Washington Post.*

They have to introduce a bill in the house, but some of the bills that come to our house are old acquaintances.—*Hartford Times.*

When the law succeeds in making the bootlegging business bootless, it won't have a leg to stand on.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

Fatty Arbuckle's films are said to be still very popular in Russia. Somebody is always knocking Russia.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*



ENEMIES ONCE—ALLIES SOMETIMES!

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Money talks, but the people who know how to keep it don't.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"Japan is planning to leave Siberia," says Ishii. Oh, Ishii?—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

In this country we are apparently willing to try anything once except the criminals.—*New York Tribune.*

With the Old Guard's batting average of .000, it is terrible to contemplate its next encounter.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Conditions could be worse. Great Britain has more British lecturers than we have.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

The old-fashioned man who drank from a finger-bowl now has a sophisticated son who drinks the shoe polish.—*Palatka News.*

We agree with Mrs. Asquith that "America is too rich," at least too rich to be left unvisited by English lecturers.—*Boston Herald.*

Ex-Kaiser wants $10 a word for his book. His word to the Belgians wasn't worth 30 cents.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Carpentier is going to fight Dempsey again, which indicates that there is very little in the talk of his high intelligence.—*New York Tribune.*

It's all right for Germany and Russia to make a treaty if either of them is gullible enough to trust the other.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Still, these visiting celebrities must feel a little surprized when they get to America and learn how great they are.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

The Russians are now talking about conquering the capitalistic world, and we suppose their plan is to smother it with rubles.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Margot Asquith says this country's trouble is too much money. And Europe is enthusiastically willing to share our trouble.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

According to the latest war-graft rumors, the ex-soldiers can't have a bonus because the ex-slackers already have it.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Lady Astor says that Lloyd George is keeping his head above water. Critics will still insist that it is only because he is carrying it on both shoulders.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Germany is going to build a Zeppelin for the American Army. We knew that if Germany waited long enough she would get even with our Army.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

On the first of the month there is no female nor anything else more deadly than the mail.—*New York American.*

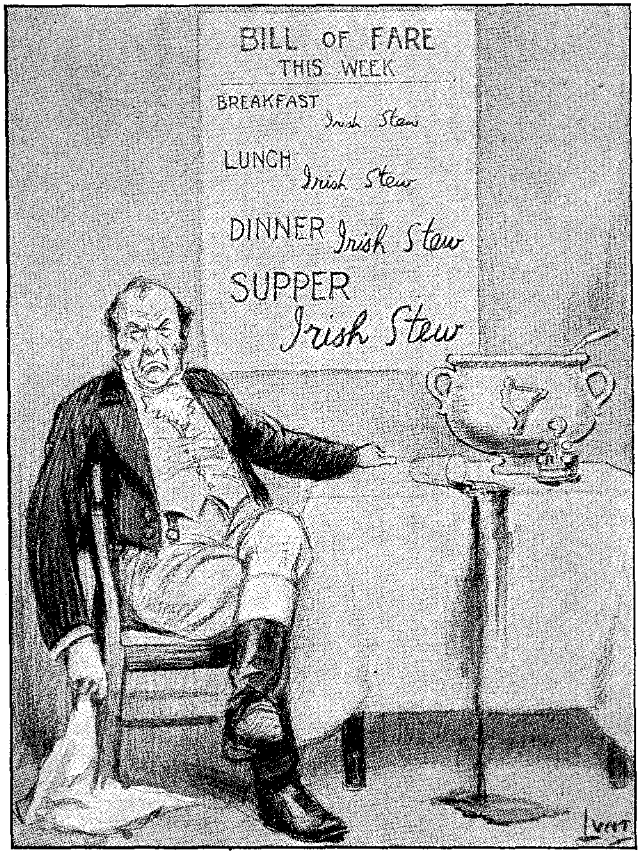
Presumably the blueness of the sky reported by Lloyd George is simply a reflection of the earth.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A warning from Berlin says that American tourists are being grossly overcharged. Maybe the hospitable Germans just want to make the visitors feel at home.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"The Congress of the United States," which our forefathers expected to legislate for the whole nation, has largely resolved itself into a "Congress of Local Candidates for Re-election." That seems to be the root of the trouble at Washington.—*The Independent.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

ENGLISH PRESS ON BRITAIN'S OFFENSIVE IN IRELAND



"FED UP!"

—*The Bystander* (London).

IN THE FIRST OFFENSIVE of British troops to drive forces of the Irish Republican army from the Ulster borderland, we are told that infantry, cavalry, artillery, and whippet tanks took part, and some English journals deplore this "new invasion of Ireland as unnecessary and designed for political purposes." But we find other English newspapers praising the Government for taking the only practical step toward clearing up the chaos in Ireland. England did not settle the Irish problem when she yielded the Free State Treaty, they say, rather what she really did was to set up a new British problem. Such a remark piques interest in the general attitude of the English press on the subject of Ireland, where the conflict of North and South and of Free Staters and Republicans we have previously treated in citations from the press of all Ireland. In England such a pro-Ulster and rampant Tory organ as the London *Morning Post* declares that the agreement between Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government, and De Valera is a plain token that the Free Staters have "openly joined with the King's enemies." The Provisional Government give as "a plausible explanation for the sinister bargain" which they have struck with the De Valerists that "it was necessary to form a coalition with the Republicans in order to curb the Communist party." So they say, *The Morning Post* tells us, but—

> "We have good reason to know, that the two factions of Sinn Fein have come to a perfect understanding, not for the suppression of Communism, but for the establishment of a Republic over the whole of Ireland. The campaign for the overwhelming of Ulster has been elaborately worked out; and it is to begin with wholesale *sabotage* by sections which have been specially detailed for the work, and have already been sent to Ulster with the necessary equipment. If British Ministers are unaware of these things, it is because they are afraid to know; and for that reason they may be expected to swallow without a gulp the make-believe that the Treaty has been again violated simply in order to deal better with the terrible danger of Sovietism. We warn the public against being misled by any such false pretenses."

The London *Outlook* thinks that in the agreement between the Irish Provisional Government and the Irish Republicans Mr. Collins "surrendered" to Mr. De Valera, and it quotes Sir James Craig's remark that Michael Collins is "not big enough" for the job of piloting the Provisional Government against the opposition of the Republicans. It is to be feared, according to this weekly, that Mr. Collins has "conceded his whole position to those who have proved stronger than himself" and we read:

> "He can hardly be considered any longer as even the nominal head of affairs, and we doubt whether he will be any more effective as a brake than as an instrument of political progress. He has had his chance and failed. It may be said that if the Free State intends to ruin itself it must ruin itself. England has given it the freedom for which it asked, and it is not for us to interfere; it is at least becoming evident to Irishmen, as to the rest of the world, that the troubles of the island were not solely the fault of alien and unsympathetic rulers. On our side, at least, our word is our bond, and we shall not return unless we are asked. But if the Free State, having ruined itself, attempts to ruin Ulster as well, intervention will become immediately necessary."

The London *Times* blames the Provisional Government for failing to impose observance of its agreement with the Northern Government on the Irish Republican extremists, and it points out that—

> "That failure does not, however, acquit this country of its obligations to the Northern Government as they are recorded in the Treaty. In no circumstances will a positive policy of aggression upon the rights that Treaty secures to Northern Ireland, whatever its source or authorization, be tolerated by public opinion in this country. Under its terms two self-governing States are established. Each in its own affairs is constituted a law unto itself; but the pursuit by either of a policy of forcible interference with the other must array the British people, with all its resources, behind the solemn pledge the Government has given in its name. So serious has the situation in Ulster become, that the effect of the new agreement between the Provisional Government and Mr. De Valera upon it is of the first importance. On the surface it would seem that Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins have only found peace by a surrender of their position, and that the election in June will be little more than an empty form. At that election Ireland was to have decided whether she accepted or rejected a Constitution based upon the Treaty. Now it is apparently proposed to withdraw that question from the people, and to establish an Executive in which the Republicans will have a voice virtually equal with that of the pro-Treaty party. We fully realize the immense importance of instituting a Government that shall be strong enough to restore order in Ireland; but we fail as yet to see how Ireland's will in regard to her future relations with this country is to be ascertained. Within the limits of the Treaty her methods of governing herself are her own affair; but no Government can be established upon a permanent basis, unless it conform to the principles the Treaty lays down."

A world-famous English newspaper of Liberal tendencies, the Manchester *Guardian*, sums up the situation in these graphic lines:

> "The tall talk on both sides about the necessity for provocative preparations, in order to repel invasion by the other, is not merely rubbish; it is known to be rubbish by every intelligent European

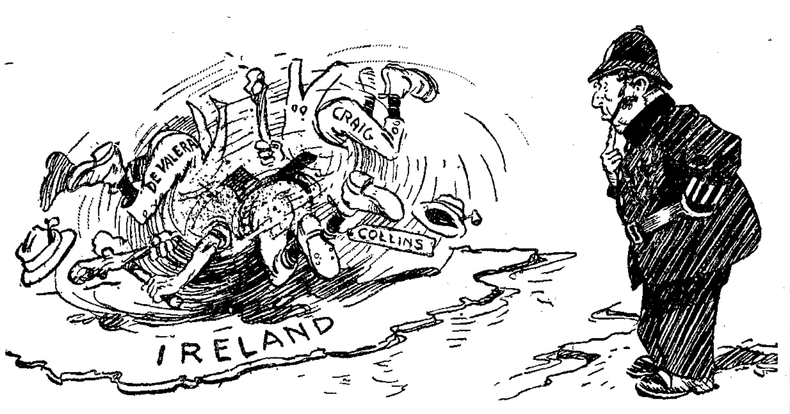
or American who reads a reputable newspaper. The enormous majority of plain men and women on both sides of the border want nothing more than to get on quietly with their work—the one supreme service that at this moment any Irishman can do to Ireland. The whole world knows, and can not be kept from knowing, what the real trouble is. Each of the Irish Governments has got on its premises a vicious gang whom it can not keep from murder and arson. So far both Governments have broken down. How far exactly it is the fault and how far merely the misfortune of either is harder to say. But the actual breakdown, the failure of the Craig Ministry to protect Catholics from wholesale murder in Belfast and the failure of the Collins Ministry to prevent raiding and arson on the Ulster border are as gross and palpable as a pair of mountains. The only honest and really patriotic policy for either is to get its own house into order. The temptation is to slur over the offenses of its own least worthy citizens or followers, to ignore the existence of a decent and well-intentioned majority on the other side, and to lump the whole of the other side loosely together as 'the enemy' and as accomplices in the guilt of its criminals. That is true demagogy, the basest burlesque of democracy, the telling of maddening falsehoods and half-truths to the people, and the betrayal of the people into the miseries that must come of the madness thus engendered."

Another Liberal organ, the London *Daily News*, calls the Government's action in sending troops into Ireland a "deliberate attempt to engineer an invasion of Ireland through Ulster." Ulster is in no danger from the south of Ireland, it assures us, and the whole business is "faking a crisis for political purposes." Casting criticism of the Government's past policy aside, the Conservative London *Spectator* makes the following bold proposal:

"What we ought to do, now that the men who signed the Treaty of Peace have gone over to the side of the Republicans, can easily be stated. We ought, *at once*, to declare the Treaty void, and then to put Southern Ireland outside the Empire and treat her as an Independent State. We should do this by our own act and not by means of negotiations. We must, however, insist on certain conditions. The Loyalists of the South must be given the right, if they so choose, to remain British subjects. If they 'opt' for British citizenship, they must receive the fullest compensation in respect of such property as they can not take with them. If the Irish Republic refuses to meet these obligations, *we must pay the compensation ourselves and exact it, as we easily can*, from the Irish State. The way to do this is to impose on all South Irish agricultural and other produce sent into this country an *ad valorem* duty *of 30 per cent., if necessary*. Ireland can not avoid paying this impost. She can not send her produce elsewhere. She can not consume it herself. To give up producing for our market would ruin every farmer in the South. We, on the other hand, can get all *we* want from elsewhere, *i. e.*, from Canada, if Ireland ceases sending us bacon and eggs, cows and horses. South Irish produce is worth some £240,000,000 a year. A 10 per cent. duty would be enough to pay interest on 500 millions. That will suffice for a good deal of compensation, but, if necessary, we can make it a 30 per cent. duty.

"As to protecting the Northern State from raids and murder, there will be not more, but less difficulty, if we do not engage in the sorry farce of pretending that Southern Ireland is in the Empire. With South Ireland an Independent State the task of forcing her to behave herself will be much easier than now."

Meanwhile London dispatches advise us that Mr. Collins and Mr. De Valera have issued a joint statement declaring their intention to stand by their pact, despite the objection of the British Government to the deal between the Free Staters and the Republicans.



"DID I STAY TOO LONG OR LEAVE TOO EARLY?"

—*Sunday Mercury and News* (Birmingham).

GERMANS ON A SPENDING SPREE

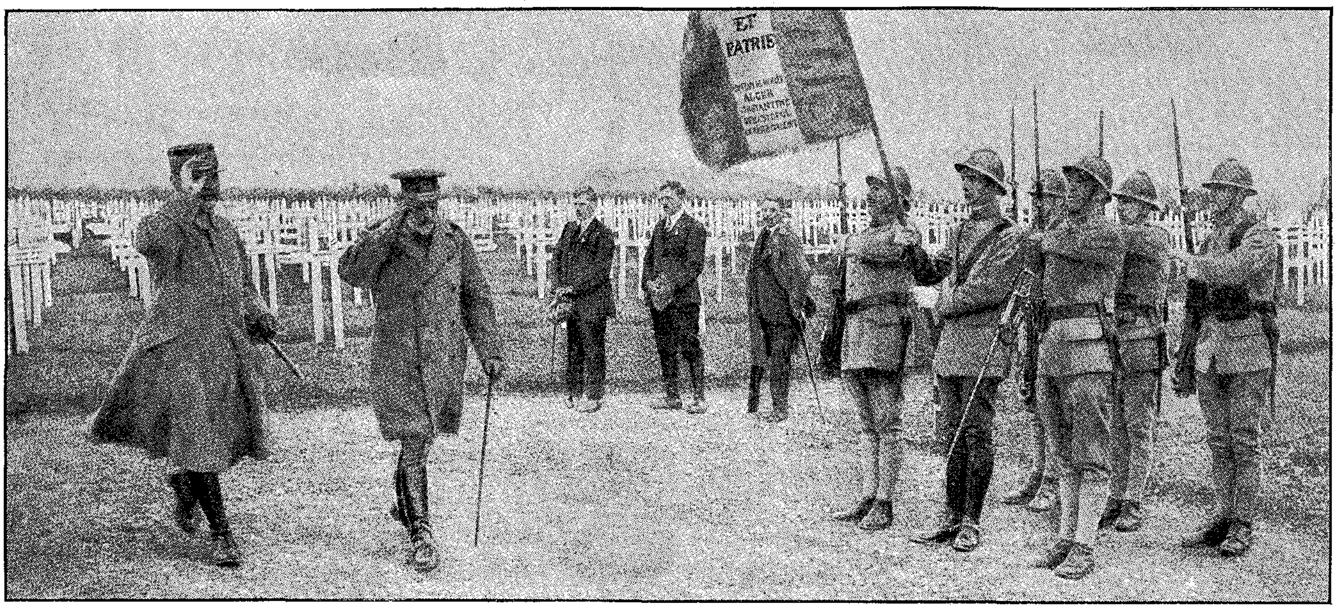
THE TRADITIONALLY THRIFTY GERMANS are spending their money fast in the purchase of necessities, we are told, because it seems no longer profitable for them to hold it, in view of the constant decline of the mark.

The German income does not justify the people in buying so largely, a Dresden correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes, but "they deliberately consume their capital, afraid that they will have to spend still more of it if they wait any longer." He offers price quotations from the *Dresden Anzeiger*, based on official reports, of retail prices of foodstuffs in the Dresden markets on December 15, 1921, and on April 6, 1922. These figures show the price increases and the percentage of increase in three months and a half, during which time, it is pointed out, the dollar has jumped from 200 to 300 marks, that is, fifty per cent.

	Prices given for pounds, of average quality, in pf'nigs.		*Per cent.*
Wheat flour (allowanced)	225 –	425 =	81
Black bread (allowanced)	200 –	345 =	72
Black bread (free trade)	300 –	567 =	89
Beef	2,100 –	5,200 =	150
Veal	2,300 –	5,000 =	118
Mutton	1,700 –	4,250 =	150
Pork	2,600 –	4,400 =	70
Bacon	3,800 –	5,400 =	42
Saveloy (German sausage)	3,600 –	6,000 =	66
Turkeys	1,650 –	3,250 =	100
Carps	1,600 –	3,000 =	90
Haddock	625 –	1,200 =	100
Sole	2,100 –	9,500 =	450
White cabbage	160 –	500 =	300
Potatoes	140 –	290 =	110
Carrots	110 –	340 =	300
Peas	535 –	810 =	55
Butter	4,900 –	7,600 =	65
Swiss cheese	4,200 –	6,600 =	55
Coffee	5,250 –	10,100 =	95
Tea	5,800 –	11,400 =	95
Sugar	520 –	1,100 =	100
Methylated spirit (liter)	665 –	1,350 =	100
Milk (the liter)	500 –	650 =	30

The buyer's strike, practised by wide circles of Germany's population from the time prices first began to rise during the war, has broken down and we read:

"Now a further postponing of replenishing the cupboard, wardrobe, and linen-chest (its contents having been chiefly spoiled by the long use of poor substitutes of soap) has become practically impossible. This moment unfortunately coincides with an unprecedented rise in prices and the extraordinary depreciation of our currency. With the customary thoroughness of the Germans they now abandon their long-cherished optimism and belief in the bettering of conditions; they turn now to a black pessimism. It is quite frankly said and written in newspapers that the dollar will in a short time be worth 500 marks. This conviction results in a hasty buying of all needed goods to an extent naturally enormous after the many years of refraining from purchases. Their bitter experiences make them meditate on their requirements in the coming weeks and months, and arouse their desire to provide for those days. This brings about buying on a far larger scale than has been the custom of the middle-class for many years. Hence the crowds now observable in our shops."



From "l'Illustration" (Paris).

"LEST WE FORGET!"

In the shadow of the crosses at Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, where King George and Marshal Foch exchanged historic speech on May 12th.

HUNGARY'S POLICY IN A NUTSHELL

FOUR MAIN OBJECTIVES underlie Hungary's foreign policy, according to Premier Bethlen, and the first of these is the restoration of the economic independence of the country, and the renewal of economic relations with its neighbors, we read in a Budapest dispatch to the *Journal de Genève.* The second is the postponement of the question of reparations, because "Hungary is now incapable of making any payments." The third is aimed at securing the execution of the treaties which were signed by the major Powers with the states adjacent to Hungary for the protection of the rights of minorities in these states. The rights of minorities are placed under the high protection of the League of Nations, Premier Bethlen notes, but the League "does not yet seem to have succeeded in fulfilling its duties satisfactorily." This Hungarian statesman explained his country's interest in the matter as consisting in the fact that there are 3,500,000 Hungarians living beyond the frontiers of their country, and the rights of minorities, he argues, are "a matter of international obligation." Hungary's fourth objective is to "march side by side with those nations that are striving for disarmament in Europe," and Premier Bethlen is quoted further:

> "Future evolution of European policy presents three possibilities. The dictatorship of the conquerors may be continued, in which case Europe will be ruined sooner or later, and the vanquished in the war will not be the only ones to go under. Or, a policy of peace, of justice, and of general disarmament may be inaugurated. Yet again, it is possible that we may see the inception of a policy based on the balance of power. One thing is certain, which is, that Europe ardently desires peace, for the victors themselves are struggling in a precarious economic situation. Alas, the sun of justice failed to rise at Genoa. It would seem that there is no wish to render justice to those peoples without whom it is impossible to accomplish the task of establishing a durable peace. Hungary to-day has only 8,000,000 inhabitants, but it is the center of an economic and intellectual gravity covering a much wider territory. The force of this gravity can not in any way be diminished, and of its own weight makes itself felt, and will continue to do so."

At the Hungarian General Election on June 4th, the press inform us, a large majority voted in favor of maintaining the Horthy-Bethlen régime, headed by Admiral Horthy, who has been regarded as the Regent since the Hapsburg monarchy was deposed. But it is pointed out that the Government has suffered "a severe moral defeat, as only three members of the Cabinet, numbering eleven, have been reelected."

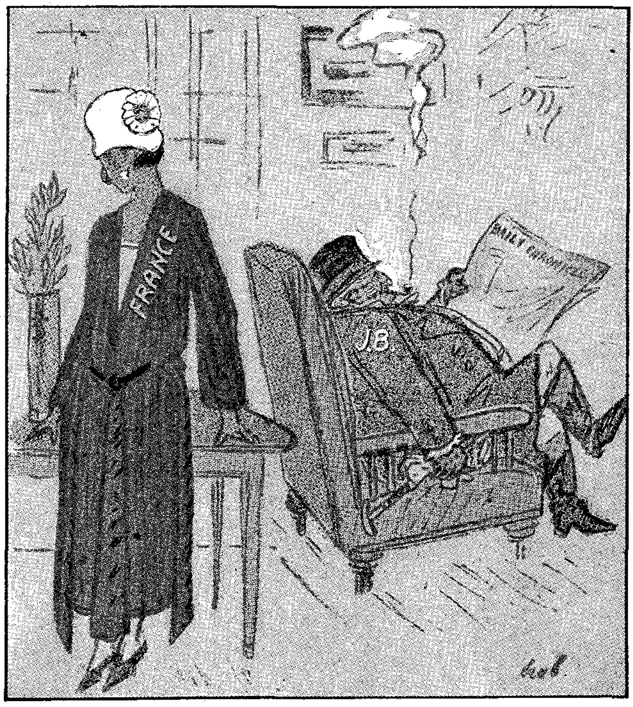
WHAT MARSHAL FOCH SAID TO KING GEORGE

HISTORIC CONVERSATIONS are often classified with dubious legend, but we are assured that the words passed between Marshal Foch and King George V during the recent royal visit to Belgium and the graves in France are reported at too significant a moment and under circumstances too well covered by press correspondents to permit of doubt clouding their authenticity. On the plateau of Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, where lie buried twenty thousand soldier dead, we are informed that King George with "a very becoming warmth and cordiality" said to the Marshal: "Always good friends, are we not?" (*Toujours bons amis, n'est-ce-pas?*) And to this Marshal Foch replied, "in the same smiling fashion": "Always, Sire, for the same cause and for the same reasons." (*Toujours, Sire, pour la même cause et pour les mêmes raisons.*) Loud and prolonged applause naturally broke from the English press at this interchange of cordiality, remarks *The New Witness* (London), which says that everybody in England was pleased to note the friendliness of it, and "nobody in England seems to have noted anything further." This weekly goes on to explain that—

> "The French intelligence is so clear that it looks shallow. It is like a swimming-bath in which the water is of such crystal-line transparency that we can see the bottom, and think we could paddle in it as in a puddle. Only when we stept into it should we find ourselves out of our depth and drowning. The French have always had the power of saying certain absolutely simple things; things which are still simple even when we realize that they are also subtle. There is never so much truth in their irony as when that irony seems to be next door to innocence. The reply of Foch was quite straight and quite polished; as straight and polished as a rapier; but it had a point like a rapier. It had also, as all such utterances have, a quality whereby no other words express it quite so well as it expresses itself. But if we wished to translate that graceful conversation into a grosser and more argumentative language, it might perhaps be simplified to something like this. The first speaker says, 'I hope we agree,' and the second speaker answers, 'Yes, I hope we agree in —by the way, what do we agree in?'"

The truth is, continues *The New Witness*, the French Marshal's courteous and complimentary reply contains "the whole substance of the [Anglo-French] controversy in a singularly complete and compact fashion." The English and French are friends, or ought to be, it is asserted, in having the same cause and from the same motives. The cause a very short time ago was "preventing European civilization from being overshadowed and terrorized by an outer barbarism," and it is further averred that the motive was the sense that the English "also were Europeans, and suffered from that threat to Europe." So long as the English care for the cause and act from this motive, they "must almost automatically continue to be the Allies of France," but this weekly contends that:

"Our journalists talk round and round the subject, trying to achieve by suggestion another view of the subject; trying to do it, above all, by perpetually changing the subject. But in truth it is, as twenty centuries have found it, an unchangeable subject. Through all that long stretch of history the men living close to the heart of our civilization have experienced again and again the passing but overpowering peril of a combination of barbarians. It is passing, because they never combine for long; but it is always nearly overpowering when they do combine. The combination of vague Slavonic and Teutonic tribes under the leadership of Jews and Prussians is a combination of that kind; nobody in England will as yet pretend that it is a combination of any other kind. The facts are too fresh in all our minds for even the politicians and journalists to attempt the serious whitewashing of the Prussians and the Bolshevists. They themselves were too recently engaged in the most furious vilification of the very same Prussians, and the very same Bolshevists. You may teach the poetical people of England to loathe a mere name that they know nothing about; but you can not teach them to loathe it on Monday and love it on Tuesday. And in the case of the Prussians at least, it is not a case of an evil that we know nothing about. In the case of the Jews, who are the brain of the Bolshevists, it is most certainly not an evil that we know nothing about. The politicians and journalists dare not tell us in so many words to support these two evils, in crushing things which they themselves have told us were good. Hence the bewildering inconclusiveness of everything that we are now told about Genoa or about Europe."



JOHN BULL AND MARIANNE SPATTING AGAIN.

"There are good marriages—but no perfect ones."
—*Cri de Paris* (Paris).

In sharp contradiction of this view, we may take the London *Outlook*, which some Frenchman has said, "sees only red when it looks at the tricolor," and here we find France held up to scorn as being infected with the old Napoleonic virus. Since the Middle Ages, says *The Outlook*, England has "contended against Spain, France, Germany, any and every nation that tried to do what Mr. Poincaré is doing now." We read then:

"If we are forced back upon the age-long principle to which we owe our greatness, the principle of the maintenance of the Balance of Power in Europe, it is not because we have not tried to replace it with something better. We supported the vision of a free Europe in which there should be no need for competing Alliances to maintain the peace. But the Junkers of France, determined since the Armistice to revive the glories of *Le Roi Soleil* and of Napoleon, have fought steadily, persistently, with consistent success, against all our efforts for international cooperation. . . . France, with the help of the French army, is to be the supreme master of the Continent at any cost. The French army will keep the peace, but it must be a French peace; the nascent Germany is a viper that had better be crusht in the egg; international cooperation, for aims however desirable in themselves, must be fought, because internationalism means that France no longer rules, but becomes one among equals. The tricolor is to follow the path of the Napoleonic eagles. There will be plenty of 'glory' for a while—perhaps even for a decade or two—but every one who has ever read history with any sense of perspective knows that this sort of thing can not last. France tried once before to defy all Europe, and it brought her to the brink of disaster. History is sure to repeat, but before then it is within the power of France to bring ruin to the western world.

"What can England do about this? If French policy continues constant, sooner or later we shall have to ally ourselves with whatever elements of opposition to France may exist on the Continent or elsewhere. For the present, we should lose no time in announcing, clearly and definitely, that so long as France pursues her present course our paths are not the same."

The two London weeklies above mentioned epitomize two extremes of English political opinion about Europe. For an impression of more tempered feeling, we turn to *The Saturday Review* which reminds Britons that they signed the Treaty of Versailles "not in any undue haste but after lengthy deliberations," and this conservative organ adds:

"The position at the moment is that France and England together were responsible for drawing up a document which outlined a new arrangement of Europe. The force which they jointly command has enabled them to put their plans into operation. As a result, two of the ancient empires have been disrupted and a third contracted. Russia is now separated from Germany by a belt of new countries which have split off from her former entity. Austria-Hungary no longer exists. There are no less than nine new states — Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Austria, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia and Finland. It was virtually by the decree of France and England that these nations were brought into existence, and it is by our joint prestige that they have been maintained. Is it possible to conceive that in place of the nineteen sovereign nations of pre-war Europe, no less than twenty-seven could exist to-day were it not for the authority which England and France exercise in common? Remember that the settlement was made in defiance of the traditions of the three old Empires, out of whom the new national lineaments have been carved. Such arrangements could never have been made without the prefatory humbling of Russia, Austria and Germany. If France and England, who together can wield the most terrifying power, quarrel, what becomes of this settlement of Europe? Is Germany going to maintain it? Is Spain going to take a hand? Is Russia? Let us look to the realities. We are embroiled enough; we are deeply involved in the establishments of the Treaty of Versailles. If England and France are divided, the new Europe crumbles like a heap of sand. It must not be; with the help of clear sight and common-sense, it shall not be."

The London *Spectator* stresses its contention that, without the cooperation of France, Great Britain "can not restore the economic foundations of Europe," and explains that modern finance and trade are too delicate and complicated for it to be possible "for either France or Great Britain to succeed if we work against each other." Misunderstanding or ignorance may temporarily obscure these facts, we are told, but "they are bound to assert themselves in the long run."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WHY THERE WAS NOT ANOTHER DAYTON FLOOD

IF THE CITIZENS OF DAYTON, OHIO, just after their big flood, had drawn a long breath, thanked Heaven it was all over, and had contented themselves with repairing damages and carrying on as usual, they would, in all probability, have had another big flood in April. On the 13th and 14th of that month there was a heavy rainfall, causing the greatest run-off since 1913. Under the old conditions, the Directors of the Miami Conservancy District report, the water would have reached the old danger marks at Dayton and at other points. A few more hours of rainfall would have caused panic in the valley. What actually happened? The water at Dayton was 9½ feet high instead of 18—the danger point. There was so little approach to a panic that there were even few inquiries by telephone. In 1920, when there was high water, there were 2,100 calls in 54 hours. This time there were less than a hundred. The Miami Conservancy Works had been completed and every one knew that there was ample protection, altho this was their first test. Behind five big dams the water held back stood 19 to 40 feet deep. They kept back the equivalent of 36,000 acres of water one foot deep, and they are good for 23 times as much as this. The run-off channels through the city were carrying, at peak flow, only 25 to 30 per cent. of their capacity. There was not another Dayton Flood, and there never will be one, because the citizens did something to stop it, says Charles H. Paul, chief engineer of the works, in a report to the Directors, a copy of which has been furnished to THE DIGEST:

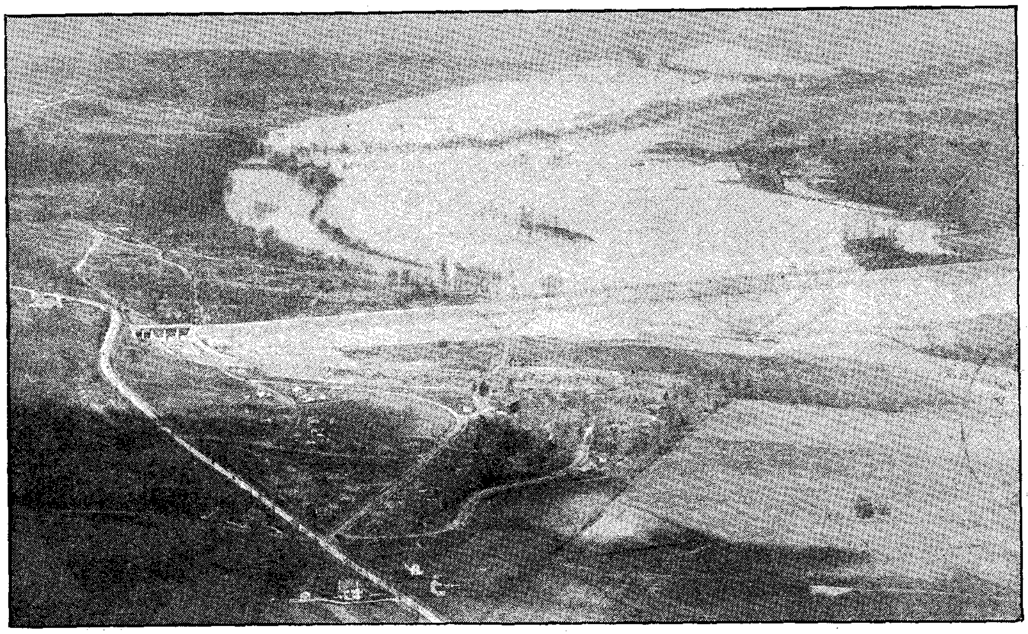
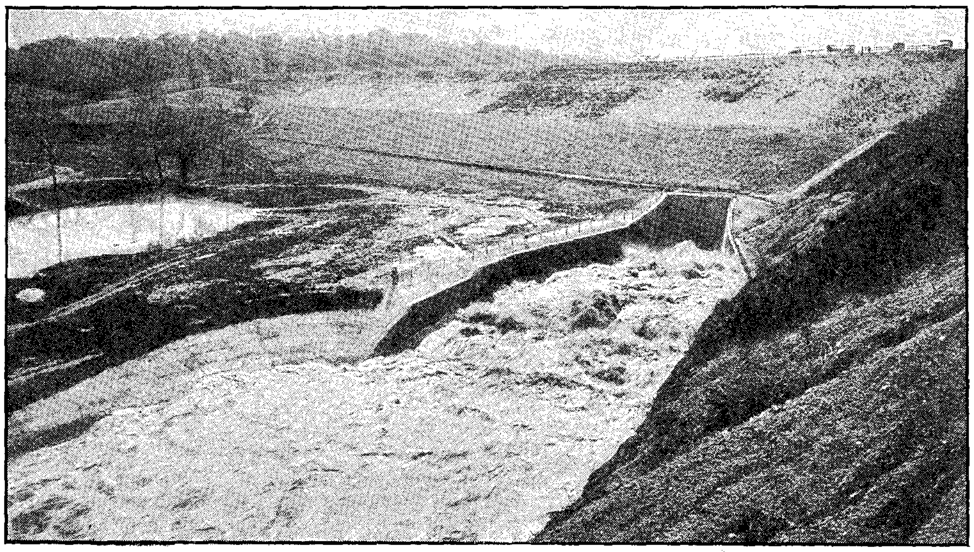


Photo by Engineering Division, Air Service. Courtesy of McCook Field.

HOLDING BACK THE FLOOD-WATERS.

Air view of Englewood dam and basin. The water behind the dam was 37 feet deep, yet only about 6 per cent. of the total storage capacity in this basin was being used.

"Everything worked out at the dams exactly as was expected. The things which made the most impression on the general public were, first, the visual evidence of actual storage back of the dams; second, the immense amount of storage capacity still available in the basins; third, the marked effect of the hydraulic jump, or stilling pool, reducing the high velocities at the conduit outlets; and fourth, the comparatively low stage of the rivers through the cities."



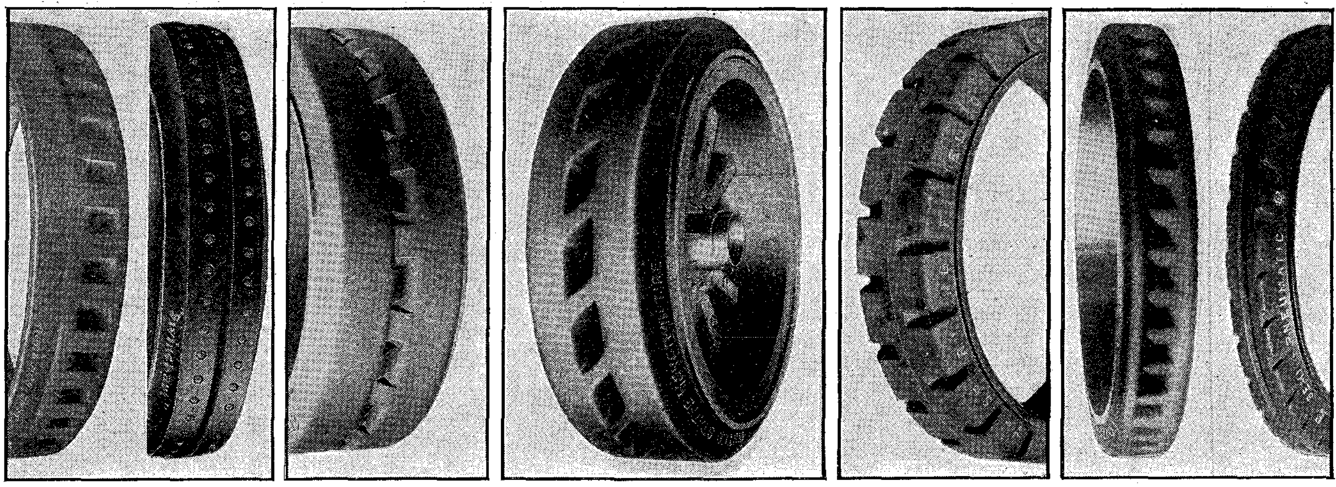
THE "HYDRAULIC JUMP" IN OPERATION.

It releases the flood-waters at a rate that makes them harmless.

How the dwellers in the region feel about the results of the conservancy movement appears from an editorial in *The Middletown Journal*, from which we quote as follows:

"While practically every river valley in the Central West has been flooded during the recent heavy rains, the people of the Miami Valley have not so much as even been concerned over the danger of high waters, altho the run-off in the Great Miami River watershed was greater during the storms just passed than any time since 1913.

"The reason for this feeling of security is based upon the splendid demonstration of the Miami Conservancy flood prevention system, which has



Illustrations by courtesy of "Bus Transportation," New York.

A FEW TYPES OF CUSHION TIRES.

functioned altogether satisfactorily in the first real severe test which it has undergone. And now the flood control works are practically completed, the conservancy officials assure the people that they are safe from all future floods for all time.

"The accuracy of the flood forecasts thus far sent out from Washington have been a factor in reducing the loss of life and property from floods in the great central section of the country. These forecasts have been made from a week to a month in advance, thus giving the threatened region a chance to make ready. Because of this, it is estimated that crops and other property valued at hundreds of millions of dollars were saved which would have been lost under other conditions.

"While flood anticipation is all very well and serves an excellent purpose, flood prevention like now prevails in the Great Miami Valley would be more effective. In the end the states drained by the Mississippi will have to engage in some general plan to hold back excess precipitation, and thus make forecasts unnecessary.

"And the eyes of that region, and in fact the entire world, turn to the Miami Valley for a model system to control the raging torrents that ever carry on their crest wanton waste and heartless destruction of life and property. Thank Heaven, it shall never be again, here."

From a pamphlet entitled "The Story of the Miami Conservancy District" (Dayton, 1922), we quote the following paragraphs:

"Before the wreckage was cleaned from the streets, the citizens, with the same courage and determination that marked the rehabilitation of their personal affairs, faced the problem of preventing the reoccurrence of such a calamity. Acting through the several Citizens' Relief Committees, funds were raised, and engineers employed to study the problem. Within sixty days after the flood Dayton alone raised a fund of two million dollars, twenty-three thousand individuals contributing. As the investigations progressed it became apparent that the difficulties in securing a satisfactory solution to the big problem were so great that the individual communities could not meet them alone, and that cooperative action of the entire valley was necessary.

"Ohio did not have a law that would permit a great cooperative undertaking of this nature. Consequently the Conservancy Act of Ohio was prepared, and passed by the Legislature, February 18, 1914. The first step was to survey the job. All the recorded floods were studied, rainfall records collected, the 1913 flood discharges carefully calculated, the probable frequency of floods determined, the capacities of the present channels computed, foreign flood prevention plans reviewed, flood and rainfall records in other watersheds compared with the Miami, and miscellaneous other matters investigated. A flood 40 per cent. greater than that of 1913 was decided upon as the maximum to be taken care of by the flood prevention works.

"The official plan provides five basins formed by building across the valleys five earth dams of the safest and most desirable type. Substantial concrete outlets, founded on rock and passing through the base of each dam, permit the ordinary river flow to pass unobstructed. The sizes of the outlets are such that at times of highest floods only such amounts of water will escape through them as can be safely taken care of in the river channels below the dams. The excess water is held back by the dams and accumulates temporarily in the valley lands situated above them, to flow off later through the outlets as the floods subside.

"The construction is being paid for from the proceeds of the sale of $33,890,909.83 worth of bonds, secured by the benefits appraised, and representing approximately 50 per cent. of the total benefits. The bonds will be retired by 1949, a portion being taken up each year."

RELIEF FOR JITNEY ROUGH-RIDERS

THE CUSHION—A CROSS BETWEEN the pneumatic and the solid tire—is now generally adopted for large motor omnibuses. These tires have openings in the solid rubber to make them more flexible—of different shapes and arranged in different ways in the various makes of tire. The different types are described and explained in an article entitled "Easy Riding on Heavy Motor Vehicles," contributed to *Bus Transportation* (New York). Of all factors influencing riding comfort, says the writer, the rim of the wheel is perhaps the most effective. His article has to do with the easy riding of buses with say twenty or more seats, operated on city streets or surfaced highways. On the smaller vehicles pneumatic tires are universally used. He says:

"The old-time motor truck was of the battering-ram type, a carrier of heavy dead loads, with practically no attention paid to the riding comfort of driver or other passengers.

"This early truck, which has long been superseded by improved designs, was fitted with solid tires, because they were the only type available. The tires were hard on the drivers, and harder on the pocketbooks of the owners.

"So something better was sought, and some fourteen years ago a cushion wheel, mounting the same solid tires, but with a flexible member interposed between the tire itself and the felloe of the road wheel, was put on the market.

"At about the same time a softer compound was tried, and this improved the riding qualities, altho at times the tire mileage was decreased, since the soft material wore away much more quickly.

"For bus service the tire must be strong enough to carry the required load; it must be as light as possible, since it forms part of the unsprung weight.

"The tires used on buses must first of all make for safety and comfort. Safety by not sliding, skidding or slipping. Comfort by being designed to absorb road shocks on bad roads, and to run smoothly and quietly on good roads.

"These requirements are not found 100 per cent. in any type of tire, but just so far as they are met is it possible to get riding comfort at all operating speeds, and economy in both fuel consumption and maintenance.

"In addition, each set, front and rear, has its own special needs. The tires on the front or steering wheels, for example, should hold to the road either on the straightaway or on curves, should be able to climb out of ruts and over bumps, and should permit easy steering control. The rear-wheel tires should have width and flexibility to give driving traction at all loads and speeds; they should stick to the road so as to provide effective braking, and should carry away the heat generated at the surface of the tires.

"These conditions are met only with difficulty in solid tires, which have but slight resiliency and do not provide sufficient cushioning effect to absorb road shocks, or the vibrations caused by the vehicle itself.

"The first attempts to improve the riding quality of solid tires consisted of changes of tread form or of the rubber compound used. Now rubber, while it can not be compressed, can be squeezed out of shape. Instead of a solid band of rubber, the logical construction makes use, therefore, of openings or displacement spaces, where the rubber can flow.

"These tires are designed so that the area of road contact can change quickly and easily, thus providing a bearing in proportion to the load or road (shock) requirements.

"The combination, of soft compound and depressions, forms the basis of so-called cushion tires. The Mason tire has two rows of tread depressions, each being comparatively long and narrow. In Hood and Firestone cushion tires bars of rubber are built up between the outside sections of the contour.

"The Swinehart cushion tire has a tread filled with many small round holes. It is claimed for this construction that the holes close up at the point of road contact, thus forming a pneumatic cell, which prevents the picking up of stones.

"After providing notches or depressions on the outside, the next step was to open up the interior of the tires, and thus permit increased displacement. In the Goodrich 'semi-pneumatic' tire, an arch-shaped opening runs around the center of the base. The Overman tire has a triangular opening around the base, braced by a metal band.

"Another of the hollow-center types, the Goodyear cushion, has an oval-shaped cavity, which is said to give a spring action independent of the cushioning power of the rubber itself.

"The K. F. & C. cord tire has staggered openings crosswise of the tire. The maker claims that these openings furnish resiliency, and radiate heat created by braking or by the action of the tire.

"Thus the cushion tire, or as it is sometimes called, the semi-solid tire, represents an effort to combine the durability of the solid with the easy riding quality of the pneumatic. The U. S. Bureau of Public Roads has tested many cushion tires and has found that as regards riding comfort they stand between the solid and the pneumatic, and that they offer a decided advantage over the solid in reducing the effect of impact.

"Other advantages of the cushion tire are its compactness, thus permitting a low floor level and center of gravity of the vehicle, and also the fact that air compressors, spare tires, detachable rims are unnecessary, and blowouts or punctures are a thing of the past.

"As regards actual application, a combination equipment is finding favor with many bus operators, that is, pneumatics are used on the front to protect the engine or the gasoline tank from vibration, and cushion tires on the rear.

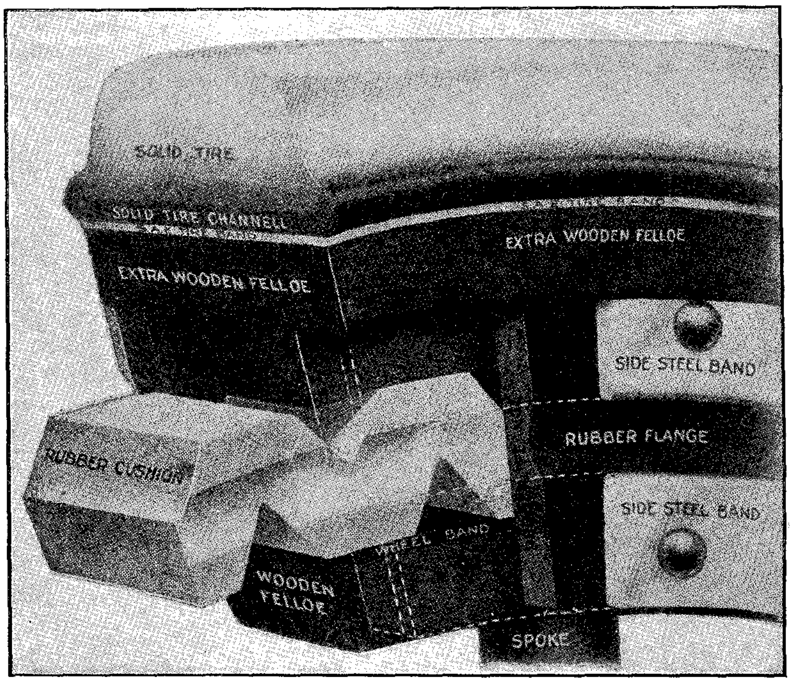
"The maintenance of most cushion tires involves the same precautions in regard to overloading, operation in car tracks, overspeeding, trimming of cuts and aligning of wheels, as is required with solid tires. With the Overman tire, however, tread wear is compensated for by cutting off the outside, after the tire is run from 10,000 to 15,000 miles. It is said that this can be done by the driver in thirty minutes with the special tools furnished by the manufacturer."

The writer next takes up the so-called cushion wheel, which consists of a resilient member interposed between the tire and felloe of the wood or steel wheel. It is necessary, of course, that the cushioning element transmit the drive from the axle and carry a load. Its most important function, however, is to absorb shocks and vibrations. Side lurch must be provided for, and undue side sway of the body limited. Finally, the cushioning material should not deteriorate with age, and its riding qualities should not be lessened by the heat from the brakes. He goes on:

"One of the oldest types of cushion wheel, the Sewell, is built up of two wooden felloes, between which is a rubber cushion, cut, top and bottom, by V-shaped grooves. These run across in a zigzag design, arranged so that as the pressure on the wheel changes, there is always an uninterrupted cushion between the two felloes.

"In the Morand cushion wheel, the cushion element is caged in steel channels, and is said to act in compression at the bottom and to form a suspension member at the top and sides. Thus the resilient effect is equally distributed to every part of the wheel.

"The Meade cushion wheel has a T-shaped band mounted directly upon the wooden felloe of the wheel. The upright leg of the inverted T prevents side thrust and undue side motion of the two rubber elements.



"WHEN A FELLOE NEEDS A FRIEND."

A friendly cushion of rubber between the felloes softens their jars and jolts.

"Four units, the wheel, cushion, locking ring and cushion-retaining rim, make up the Smith cushion wheel. When the four parts are assembled, all are held in place automatically and the wheel is ready for the pressed on tire. No bolts, keys or pins are used."

STEERING SHIPS BY MICROPHONE—During the war the location of the enemy by measuring the distance of his batteries by means of sound was carried to a high degree of perfection. Successful experiments have recently been made to apply this principle to the steering of ships in foggy weather and along dangerous coasts. This is accomplished, according to the *Zeitschrift des Vereins Deutschen Ingenieure*, in the following manner:

"The ship inquires its position by wireless from the coast station. The latter thereupon requires it to make a sound signal which is received by a series of microphones distributed along the coast. These microphones are connected by wire with some sort of indicator apparatus, such as an oscillograph. It is possible to cover a stretch of coast from 20 to 30 miles long in this manner. The sound signals are magnified to the required degree and the oscillograph records the time intervals between the signals from the various microphones, so that they can be read instantly even when only a hundred to the second apart. Distinct signals from three microphones suffice to indicate the location of the ship. In a recent test a point 4½ miles distant from the Kiel Canal was measured with a precision within 100 feet."

LONDON'S MICROBE FARM

TWELVE HUNDRED different kinds of microbes are bred and fed in the National Collection of Type Cultures in London, called by David Masters, in an article in *Conquest*, "London's microbe farm." The "farm" is located in the Lister Institute at the top of a tall building on the banks of the Thames. It is, says Mr. Masters, a fine modern laboratory about 30 feet long by 20 feet wide. One side is of glass, and through it may be seen the chimneys and roofs of the metropolis, while under the windows for the whole length runs a working-bench or table. In the center of the room is a roll-top desk; a microscope, carefully screened from dust with a glass shade, stands on a table in a corner; at each end are cases, and near the door are a couple of incubators. Thus the microbe farm at first sight. It is under the direction of the Medical Research Council. He goes on:

"DOWN ON THE FARM."

The farmer who tends the countless flocks and herds of diabolical disease germs, Dr. R. St. John Brooks, and his assistant, Miss M. Rhodes.

"In this innocent-looking laboratory, with its air of peace, all the most diabolical diseases that torture mankind are confined. All the microbes are imprisoned in glass test-tubes, which are kept in various compartments in the glass cases near the door. They are prevented from straying out of their prisons—and other germs are prevented from breaking in—by little pieces of cotton-wool pushed into the mouths of the tubes. The tubes may be seen in their thousands, with the tufts of cotton-wool poking out of the tops, some of the tufts being white, some pink, some yellow, others a mixture of pink and purple.

"It is rather intriguing to see all these colored tufts of wool dotted about the cases. Actually these little spots of color dotted about are rather decorative, but their purpose is strictly scientific and useful."

What do you feed a deadly microbe if you wish to keep him feeling fit and in good trim? Well, here are the directions to be followed:

"There is an old saying that 'one man's meat is another man's poison.' Similarly, one microbe's meat is another's poison. The food that one microbe will thrive on would kill another sort of microbe. Dangerous as are all these microbes, they are worth more alive than dead, and so it is necessary to study their health by giving them the food they like. The base of all these preparations is agar, which is a jelly obtained from a Japanese seaweed.

"Some germs have a predilection for egg, and so they are given an egg flip in agar; the yeast germs thirst for beer, and are supplied with it, strictly according to the doctor's orders; some germs like a little beef tea and agar. Their tastes are very varied and the different-colored wools are used to indicate the sort of food they like.

"One dish, which certain germs love, is prepared in the following manner. A potato is peeled and cut up into pieces the size of knobs of sugar. These potato knobs are steamed for an hour and a half, after which the mixture is strained through a cheesecloth, and the starch that is squeezed out is added to the broth.

"A certain quantity of milk is then added, with 4 per cent. of agar, and the concoction is then steamed three times in order to sterilize it thoroughly.

"This mixture is put into test tubes, which are thoroughly rolled to distribute the starch evenly, after which the tubes are sloped and a tiny colony of germs that can not be seen with the naked eye is placed on the grayish jelly to feed and breed. A tuft of cotton-wool of a certain color to stop the tube, and the banquet is complete. Strangely enough, some germs grow best in an upright tube, others thrive only when the tube is sloped.

"The eye of the Curator lights up as he talks about his pets. He walked to a case and picked out a tube. 'This is the plague,' he said calmly.

"I wondered what would happen if I dropt the tube on the floor. Then he went across to one of the incubators and picked out another tube. 'This is the 'flu,' he said, and I gazed with interest on the scourge that sets us all sneezing.

"It was just an amber-colored stain, branching out something like a seaweed, in a clear jelly. Nothing could have appeared more innocent, yet few things are more deadly. The stain in the tube was caused by countless influenza germs, enough to infect thousands of people with the most virulent form of the disease.

"'They're harmless enough here,' I said. 'But——'

"I handed back the tube, and the doctor placed it in the incubator. It seems strange to think of influenza germs catching cold, yet they can, and do, and if they catch cold they die. Thus, they are kept in the incubator at blood heat, where they thrive and multiply. The incubator is also used for breeding purposes. The microbe farm is not devoted solely to those germs that afflict humanity. The germs that wage war on plant life and cause such havoc among animals, and birds, and fishes, are also bred and fed in this laboratory at Chelsea.

"'Have you onion mildew?' I asked.

"The Curator went to a card index, and from thence to a case, from which he took a tube. It looked so harmless, yet I wonder how many millions of onions it has destroyed.

"'Can you show me tetanus?' I inquired.

"'Certainly,' said the doctor, and a moment later I held a few billions of the germs that cause lockjaw. If the tube had broken in my hand, and the deadly bacteria had entered the wound, I might have died a horrible death. I consoled myself with the thought that science, with its anti-tetanus serum, might have saved me, providing the injections were made in time.

"There are altogether some 1,200 different organisms in the collection—1,200 different microbes to be tended and fed on the farm—and in all about 6,000 tubes. Directly a new microbe comes along, its name is entered on a card, with particulars of whence it came and when it was isolated and by whom. Other particulars as to the pedigree of the germ are noted, so the Curator has only to look at the card index to find out all about it. Each organism in the collection is indexed in this way, a number is given it, and this same number is marked on the tube in which it is kept. Consequently it is possible to find any microbe without delay, and without any danger of mixing it up with some other microbe.

"Scientists and teachers are continually working all over the country, and frequently they require certain cultures to work on or show to students. Until a year ago there was no central British collection on which they could draw. Scientists did their best to supply each other, but often those engaged in research work were compelled to write to New York, Prague, Vienna, or Paris, for the culture they sought. Sometimes they could not obtain it even then. The new microbe farm obviates all this, and for a shilling or so—in certain cases no charge is made at all—the deadliest microbe that afflicts man or beast may be bought, comfortably housed in a test tube with a proper supply of food, and carefully packed in cotton-wool. Inquiries come from all over the world, and about 300 tubes are sent out every month.

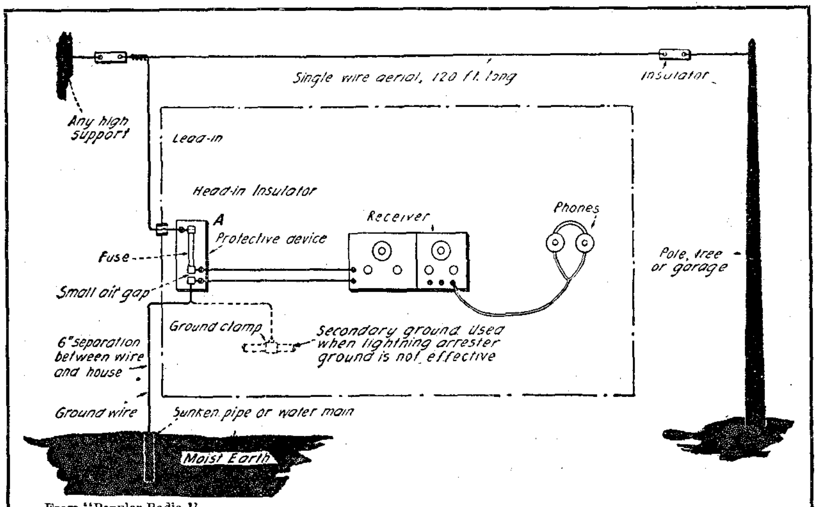
"There is little doubt that the National Collection of Type Cultures is proving a great boon to science."

RADIO • DEPARTMENT

TAKE THE RADIO SET ON VACATION

THE RADIO AMATEUR SHOULD NOT FAIL to include his receiving outfit in his summer-vacation equipment, urges Mr. Pierre Boucheron in an article in *Popular Radio* (New York). There is no reason, he says, why any one need miss the radio programs, even tho their vacation carries them into the wilderness. It is a simple matter to make up or purchase a portable set, complete in every detail, which can readily find room in a suit-case.

In speaking thus, Mr. Boucheron is not confining attention to the fortunate few who are able to equip themselves with radio-amplifiers, using a loop antenna. He has in mind the rank and file of radio enthusiasts, whose equipment is of the usual type, requiring an outside antenna. And he gives some useful hints as to the practical management of such an outfit when taken to the country, with particular reference to safeguarding against lightning. We read:


Single wire aerial, 120 ft. long
Insulator
Any high support
Lead-in
Head-in Insulator
A
Protective device
Receiver
Phones
Fuse
Small air gap
Pole, tree or garage
Ground clamp
Secondary ground used when lightning arrester ground is not effective
6" separation between wire and house
Ground wire
Sunken pipe or water main
Moist Earth

From "Popular Radio."

TO MAKE YOUR RADIO SET LIGHTNING-PROOF.

This shows the general arrangement of the antenna and the receiving instruments; note how the lightning arrester should be connected up and the methods both of grounding the set outside the house for protection against lightning and also inside the house for operation. For efficient reception two points should be kept in mind; high supports for the antenna and a good solid ground for operation.

"Summer-time radio is sure to become extremely popular. It offers a service unparalleled in its scope and usefulness. The vacationist has at once the news of the day, weather reports, music, lectures on the how-and-why of camping, and what not. It is assumed, of course, that the prospective radio-vacationist locates at a point not too remote from the nearest broadcasting station, otherwise he can not hope to secure good receiving results. In general, the details of erecting a portable radio receiving set are the same as those applying to city operation, except that it is perhaps not necessary to make permanent antenna and ground systems. A 125-foot wire stretched between two near-by trees for antenna, and a piece of pipe sunken into moist earth or dropt in an adjacent pond or stream, will form the ground.

"Aside from the outdoor use of radio during the summer months, there are some important protective details which must be followed by the broadcast enthusiast, no matter where the set is located, when he employs an outdoor antenna.

"How, for instance, can he protect himself from lightning?

"First of all by equipping his receiving set with a suitable lightning arrester. This is nothing more than a simple device similar in appearance to the plug fuse used in electric light circuit, and the National Electric Code insists that such device be employed in connection with receiving antennæ. This rule is somewhat the same as that which applies to protective devices for regular land telephone lines, telegraphs, fire alarms, and other signal systems. The arrester is really a simple appliance and is usually furnished with receiving antenna equipment, with full directions for installing. There are two general makes:

The *vacuum* type.

The *fuse* type.

The function of the lightning arrester is to divert to ground the heavy electrical charges picked up by the aerial during a local thunderstorm and thus protect the receiving instruments. In other words, the arrester drains off excessive charges from the receiving circuit. In general, there is no more danger of an actual bolt of lightning striking the aerial than in striking an ordinary telephone or telegraph line. It is the heavy inductive effects induced in all metallic conductors by lightning which may damage the delicate receiving instruments or possibly shock the operator.

"A safe plan is further to protect the radio installation by grounding the aerial at each approach of a thunder-storm. This is best done by installing a large size single-pole, double-throw switch outside of the house where the aerial enters."

THE NEW FIRE REGULATIONS

AS WAS EXPECTED, the National Board of Fire Underwriters have issued amended rules applying to the installation of radio receiving stations. The new specifications, applying to receiving stations only, are of such importance that we reproduce them in full:

"a. Antennæ outside of buildings shall not cross over or under electric light or power wires of any circuit-carrying current of more than six hundred volts, or railway trolley or feeder wires, nor shall it be so located that a failure of either antenna or of the above-mentioned electric light or power wires can result in a contact between the antenna and such electric light or power wires.

"Antennæ shall be constructed and installed in a strong and durable manner and shall be so located as to prevent accidental contact with light and power wires by sagging or swinging.

"Splices and joints in the antenna span, unless made with approved clamps or splicing devices, shall be soldered.

"Antennæ installed inside of buildings are not covered by the above specifications.

"b. Lead-in wires shall be of copper, approved copper-clad steel or other approved metal which will not corrode excessively, and in no case shall they be smaller than No. 14 B. & S. gage, except that approved copper-clad steel not less than No. 17 B. & S. gage may be used.

"Lead-in wires on the outside of buildings shall not come nearer than four (4) inches to electric light and power wires unless separated therefrom by a continuous and firmly fixed non-conductor that will maintain permanent separation. The non-conductor shall be in addition to any insulation on the wire.

"Lead-in wires shall enter building through a non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating bushing.

"c. Each lead-in wire shall be provided with an approved protective device properly connected and located (inside or outside the building) as near as practicable to the point where the wire enters the building. The protector shall not be placed in the immediate vicinity of easily ignitible stuff, or where exposed to inflammable gases, or dust, or flyings of combustible materials.

"The protective device shall be an approved lightning arrester which will operate at a potential of five hundred (500) volts or less.

"The use of an antenna grounding switch is desirable, but does not obviate the necessity for the approved protective device required in this section. The antenna grounding switch if installed shall, in its closed position, form a shunt around the protective device.

"d. The ground wire may be bare or insulated and shall be of copper or approved copper-clad steel. If of copper, the ground wire shall be not smaller than No. 14 B. & S. gage, and if approved copper-clad steel it shall be not smaller than No. 17 B. & S. gage.

The ground wire shall be run in as straight a line as possible to a good permanent ground. Preference shall be given to water piping. Gas piping shall not be used for grounding protective devices. Other permissible grounds are grounded steel frames of buildings or other grounded metallic work in the building and artificial grounds such as driven pipes, plates, cones, etc.

"The ground wire shall be protected against mechanical injury. An approved ground clamp shall be used wherever the ground wire is connected to pipes or piping.

"e. Wires inside buildings shall be securely fastened in a workmanlike manner and shall not come nearer than two (2) inches to any electric light or power wire unless separated therefrom by some continuous and firmly fixt non-conductor making a permanent separation. This non-conductor shall be in addition to any regular insulation on the wire. Porcelain tubing or approved flexible tubing may be used for encasing wires to comply with this rule.

"f. The ground conductor may be run inside or outside of building. When receiving equipment ground wire is run in full compliance with rules for Protective Ground Wire, in Section d, it may be used as the ground conductor for the protective device."

Regulations covering sending stations have also been drawn up, and copies may be secured from The National Board of Fire Underwriters. Caution is given against experimenting with lighting circuits and other high-voltage systems. "It is reported that not long ago three children, at Aiken, South Carolina, were burned to death in a fire resulting from a short circuit in a radio transformer, and a New Jersey boy carelessly crossed the leads from his storage battery and started a fire that might have become serious, if it had not been promptly detected. It is because of such dangers that the National Electric Code requires all wiring to be in accordance with class of installation. The work should always be inspected before being placed in service."

WORLD'S CHAMPION RADIO OPERATOR.

Theodore McElroy, who receives at fifty words a minute, and his silver championship cup.

A NEW RADIO CHAMPION

WHEN THE RADIO NOVICE HEARS for the first time the curious chatter of radiotelegraph signals, he is pretty sure to marvel that any one can make head or tail of such a singsong. The expert haughtily assures him that it is easy enough to read such signals; but in giving this assurance, the expert does not refer to signals coming at the rate of fifty words a minute. Only a few ears can be trained to catch telegraph signals out of the air at such a rate. The man who excels all others at the moment, according to the records, is Mr. Theodore McElroy, Radio Operator of the Boston *Herald*, who became world champion radio operator in a contest conducted in connection with the radio show at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory in New York City, on May 24. The New York *Times* gives this account of the contest:

"In a preliminary contest in which the competitors took technical matter at the rate of 42 to 46 words a minute, McElroy made 9 typographical errors and 6 telegraphic errors compared with 1 typographical error and 4 telegraphic errors by J. C. Smyth. At forty-eight words a minute McElroy made three typographical and two telegraphic errors, compared to twelve typographical and three telegraphic errors by Smyth. In the contest for speed as well as accuracy McElroy clinched his claim to the silver loving-cup by turning out perfect copy for two minutes at the rate of 50½ words a minute, taking press matter."

THE HUMAN BODY AS AN AERIAL

EVERY ONE WHO HAS OPERATED a radio-receiving set using electron tube amplifiers is aware that the human body has electrical "capacity," and that the sensitive tubes may be affected thereby. The use of metal shields to protect the tubes from the electrical influence of the operator's hand is familiar. Users of loop aerials have observed, also, that the receptivity of the coil may be very markedly modified by touching it with the fingers.

It must have occurred to many radio operators that the human body, which of course possesses inductance as well as capacity, might theoretically serve as an antenna. It remained, according to the report of *Radio Digest Illustrated* (Chicago), for a captain in the Air Service Reserve to make accidental discovery of the feasibility of practically substituting the body for the ordinary aerial wire. Here is the account of the way it happened:

"Radiophone operators have utilized a hundred different things for aerials to be used with their receiving sets. Ribs of raised umbrellas, a tin roof, the springs of a bed, the rain-spouts at the side of a house, and many other devices, all have answered the purpose satisfactorily. But now the discovery has been made that the human body is an antenna.

"Credit for this discovery goes to Capt. Donald H. Muse of the Air Service Reserve. Captain Muse was not making a radio demonstration at the time, but simply was entertaining a number of officers with a receiving set he has installed in his quarters.

"A concert was being broadcasted over WLW, operated by the Crosley Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, manufacturers of radiophones, and Captain Muse had tuned in with excellent results.

"For a time the Captain and his friends were content to listen to the program of the evening. Then the owner of the set was seized by a fever of experimentation. It was while he was demonstrating some of the things of which his set was capable that he stumbled onto something which he himself would have thought was quite impossible.

"The ground wire of the set had been disconnected to demonstrate that the set would receive as usual. Then the Captain, his hands slightly moist with perspiration, unhooked a three-foot insulated copper wire leading to his outside aerial and by accident held the bare wire or exposed end of the wire between his fingers. To his surprize music, faint but audible, continued to reach his ears through the headphones.

"Hastily he removed the insulation from half of the three-foot copper wire and then tuned in his set to its most delicate adjustment. He divided up the available listening apparatus and gripping the wire firmly in his hand, told the guests to listen. They were amazed. Before their eyes was the set functioning without a ground connection, with the body of their host as an aerial.

"Captain Muse clamped a pair of headphones on his phonograph so that the horn would act as an amplifier. Then he held the bare copper wire in his hand and the room was filled as if with distant music. He transferred the copper strand to his mouth and the harmony instantly was intensified by the more perfect conduction.

"He asked another officer to take hold of the wire with him and learned that the music came in stronger by virtue of the dual aerial. A third, fourth and fifth man attached himself to the wire and its non-insulated surface and the music became so strong that the doors of the phonograph had to be closed. When all the men let go of the wire so that it dangled in mid-air the sound stopt entirely."

RADIO SERMONS FOR PASTORLESS CHURCHES

THE SOUTH HAS BEEN THOUGHT rather backward in radio matters, but now we learn that down in Louisiana the initiative is being taken in an application of radio that will probably soon become universal. This is the broadcasting of sermons from an important church, to be received by congregations of numerous small churches at a distance. The church that is about to institute this practise is the First Baptist Church at Shreveport. In *Science and Invention* (New York) we read:

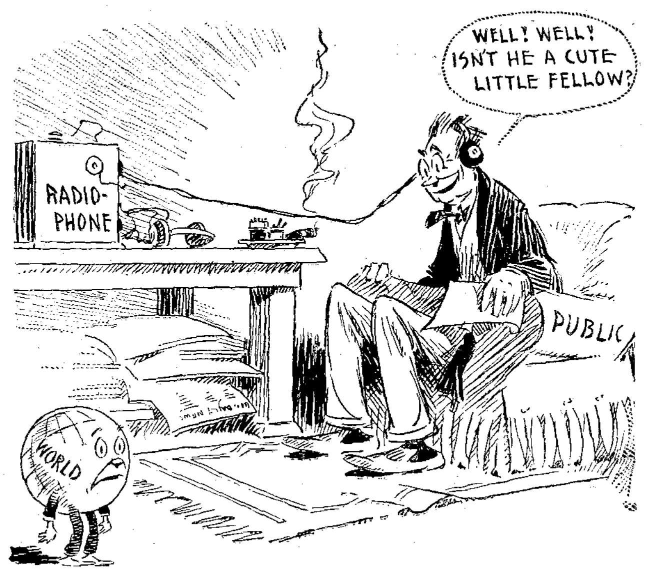
"The station will have a normal radius of 1,500 miles, but under favorable conditions may be picked up from coast to coast, and by ships at sea. It will use a 200-watt set, sending on a 360-meter wave-length.

"Sermons, lectures, choir and congregational singing, organ recitals, chime concerts, and a daily news service will be among the features available to those having receiving sets. The auditorium, the largest in the city, will be used as a civic center, and the world's most noted singers and lecturers will be heard here. Their programs and lectures will be broadcasted.

"Several hundred small churches throughout the Southwest, most of which have no pastor, are installing receiving outfits, and their congregations will worship with the congregation of the Shreveport congregation.

"The church, built at a cost of $500,000, was dedicated Sunday, April 23. It is one of the largest Baptist churches in the world, having 51,000 square feet of floor-space and a seating capacity for 8,000 people.

"Eventually all the larger churches will broadcast sermons, and who can tell but that this will not be the better method of listening to the preacher? Then every house will be a house of worship as well as a home, as it should be.


WELL! WELL! ISN'T HE A CUTE LITTLE FELLOW?
RADIO-PHONE
PUBLIC
WORLD

GETTING SMALLER EVERY DAY.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

"Very expensive churches will no longer be necessary, but the minister who places his sermon in such a manner as to create more than usual interest will be the one to whom we will all listen."

RADIO FOR ANIMALS—Students of animal psychology will note with interest the efforts of an elephant trainer to teach his charges to receive orders by radio, so that they can go through their performance without apparent human direction. Experiments of a similar type have apparently been made by Mr. Edgar C. Gause, of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, his pupil being an English bulldog, which is reported to "listen in" with keen interest.

DANGER
HIGH VOLTAGE
ZONE
QUIET
RADIO

Photo by Thomas Studio.

THE LATEST RADIO RECRUIT.

A photograph sent us by Mr. C. H. Thomas gives full assurance of the earnestness with which the pupil participates in the performance. Possibly Briggs, the cartoonist, would be best qualified to supplement the photograph with an interpretative series suggesting what the animal is thinking about.

HOW TO MAKE AND OPERATE A SIMPLE RECEIVING OUTFIT—The Bureau of Standards, of the Department of Commerce, has reissued Circular No. 120, entitled "Construction and Operation of a Simple Home-Made Radio Receiving Outfit," regarding which this comment is officially made:

"The construction of a very simple radio receiving equipment for radio communication on wave-lengths between 600 and 200 meters from high-power stations within fifty miles is described. This set may be constructed by any one from materials which can be easily secured. The total cost of this equipment need not exceed $10. A single outfit, with a crystal detector and an inductor variable by steps, is used. Instructions are given for the construction of the crystal detector, inductor, necessary switches, antenna, and other parts. Certain parts, such as the telephone receivers, must be purchased. Directions for operation are also given."

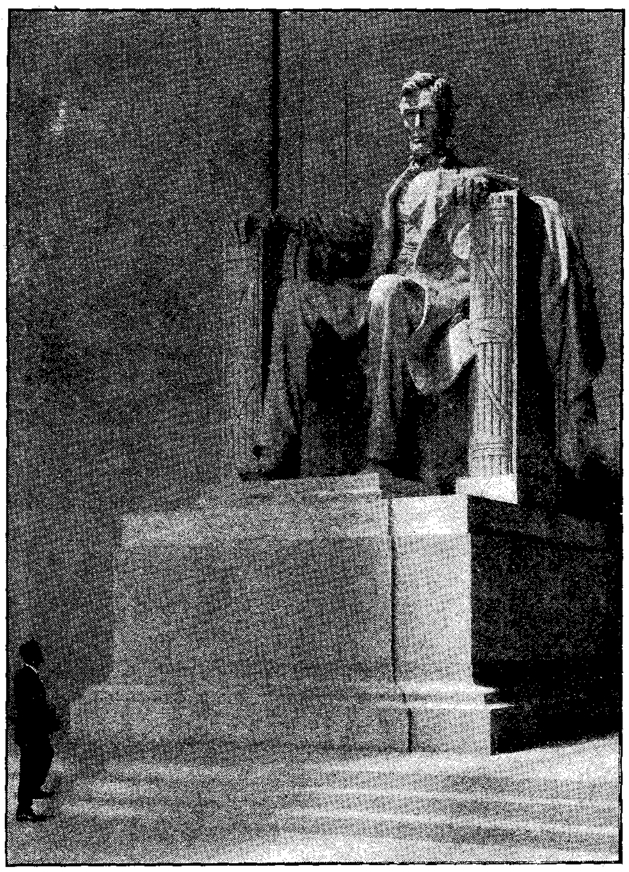
This publication is now ready for distribution, and any one interested may obtain a copy by sending five cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The novice who wishes to install a simple and inexpensive receiving outfit, using a crystal detector (and therefore limited in range) can not do better than to secure and carefully read this circular. Even the more ambitious amateur will find many useful hints in the document; and it should be added that the greater part of the equipment can be used in the making of a more sensitive receiving apparatus, in which a triode (vacuum tube) is substituted for the crystal.

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

THE TAJ MAHAL IN INDIA has always stood as the supreme gem of buildings; Washington now claims its rival in the Lincoln Memorial, dedicated by President Harding on May 30. The two buildings, devoted to memorial purposes, are similarly fortunate in their settings. Reduplicated in the water that forms their foreground, the sun by day and the moon by night conspire to enhance their beauty. Designed by the architect, Henry Bacon, the Lincoln Memorial, has "not an unnecessary line, not a fault in proportion. Line and mass combine to make that for which idealists strive—the unity that is perfection." The sentences are written by Grace Phelps in the New York *Tribune*, where she sketches the grandiose plans that are designed to give Washington one of the most impressive beauty spots in this country:



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THE MAJESTIC LINCOLN.

Done by Daniel Chester French for the Memorial at Washington. The human figure at the left sets the scale for this 175-ton statue.

"The Memorial stands in a great open space on a mound built of a series of terraces, rising to a total height above grade of 122 feet. A colonnade of great Doric columns of white marble surrounds the walls, within which, in the center space, is the colossal statue of Lincoln. Each column, thirty-six in all, represents a State, one for each State existing at the time of Lincoln's death. On the walls above the colonnade, supported at intervals by eagles, are forty-eight memorial festoons, one for each State existing at the present time.

"The setting of the Memorial is magnificent. Behind it flows the Potomac and beyond rise the hills of Virginia. Nearby is Arlington, where lie the remains of the men who under Lincoln's leadership went down valiantly into death that the national destiny might be served. To the east, nearly a mile away, stands in its austere dignity Washington's Monument, which is to be connected with the Lincoln Memorial by a great lagoon that will reflect both monuments. A mile beyond the Washington Monument is the Capitol. These three—the Capitol, Washington's Monument and the Lincoln Memorial—form the three great features of the Mall, the plan of which provides for walks and drives and rows of elms for the entire distance. It is a composition without parallel in any other city in the world."

Such is the outer shell designed to enshrine the Statue of Lincoln, conceived by Daniel Chester French. The writer here quotes words of Mr. Bacon setting forth his conception of the Memorial:

"From the beginning of my study I believed that this Memorial of Abraham Lincoln should be composed of four features: A statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg speech, a memorial of his second Inaugural Address, and a symbol of the Union of the United States, which he stated it was his paramount object to save and which he did save. Each feature is related to the others by means of its design and position, and each is so arranged that it becomes an integral part of the whole in order to attain a unity and simplicity in the appearance of the monument.

"The most important object is the statue of Lincoln, in which is exprest as far as possible the gentleness, power and intelligence of the man."

The site of the building is isolated and austere. It is converted from a malarial swamp, at first thought so impracticable that "Uncle Joe" Cannon declared that "the building would shake itself down with loneliness and ague." But—

"A few months ago, when 'Uncle Joe' announced his intention of leaving Congress, the Lincoln Memorial was the one achievement in his fifty years of service in Congress to which he pointed with most pride.

"'If ever I come back to Washington,' he said, 'it won't be to wander up and down through the halls of the House of Representatives. You will find me walking down the Mall toward the Lincoln Memorial, or standing there, looking at the statue of the greatest man in American history.'"

John Hay is also quoted in judgment upon the site, tho in his case favorable from the first:

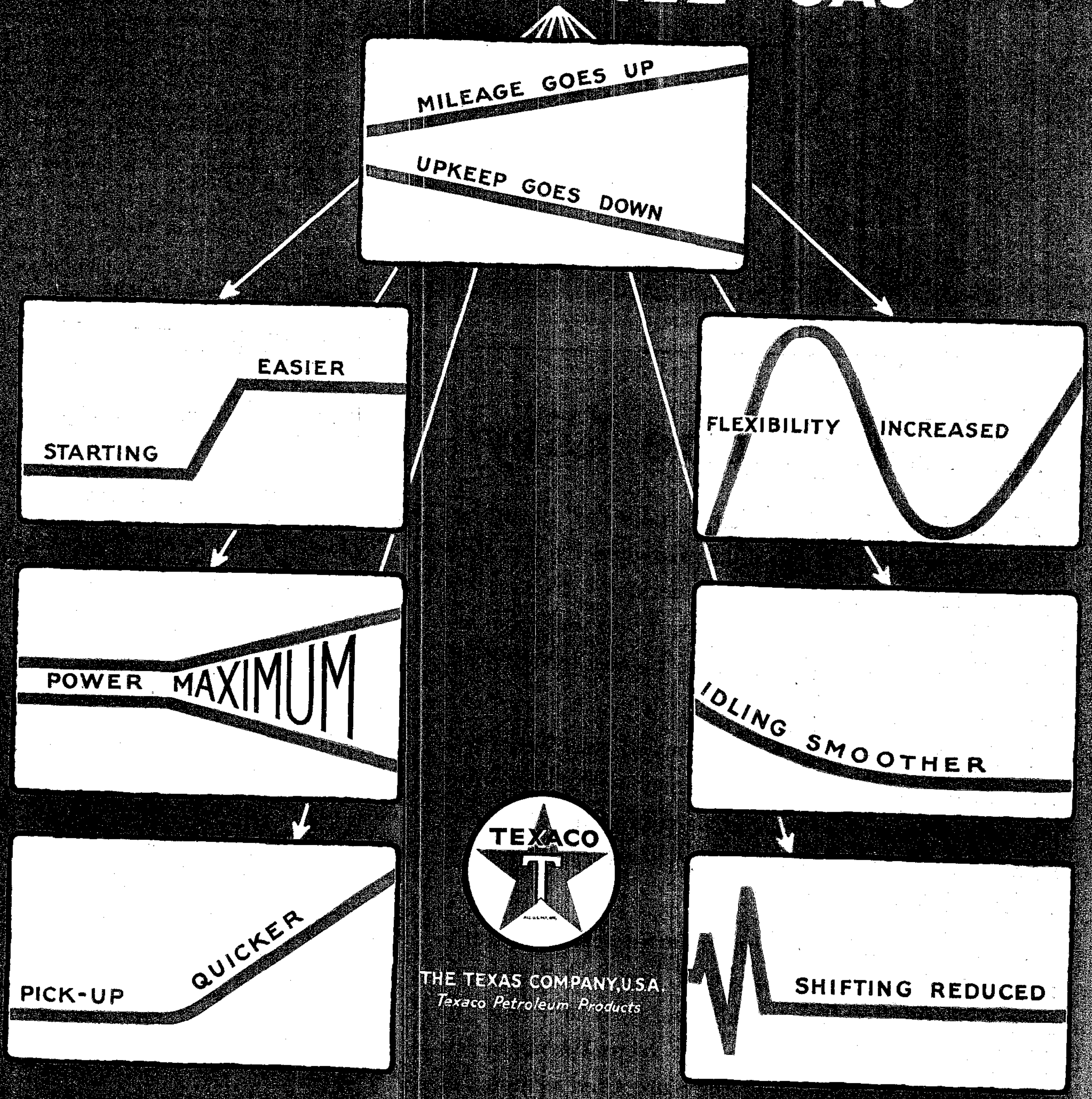
"Lincoln, of all Americans next to Washington, deserves this place of honor. Toil must not approach too close to the immortals. His monument should stand alone, remote from the common habitations of men, apart from the business and turmoil of the city—isolated, distinguished and serene. Of all the sites this one, near the Potomac, is most suited to the purpose."

In presenting the Lincoln Memorial to the nation, Chief Justice Taft referred to the fifty-seven years which have "faded the figures of Lincoln's contemporaries," leaving him to stand "grandly alone." Then:

"Here on the banks of the Potomac, the boundary between the two sections whose conflict made the burden, passion and triumph of his life, it is peculiarly appropriate that it should stand. Visible in its distant beauty from the Capitol, whose great dome typifies the Union which he saved, seen in all its grandeur from Arlington, where lie the nation's honored dead who fell in the conflict, Union and Confederate alike. It marks

TEXACO GASOLINE

THE *VOLATILE* GAS


MILEAGE GOES UP
UPKEEP GOES DOWN
STARTING
EASIER
FLEXIBILITY
INCREASED
POWER
MAXIMUM
IDLING SMOOTHER
PICK-UP
QUICKER
SHIFTING REDUCED
TEXACO

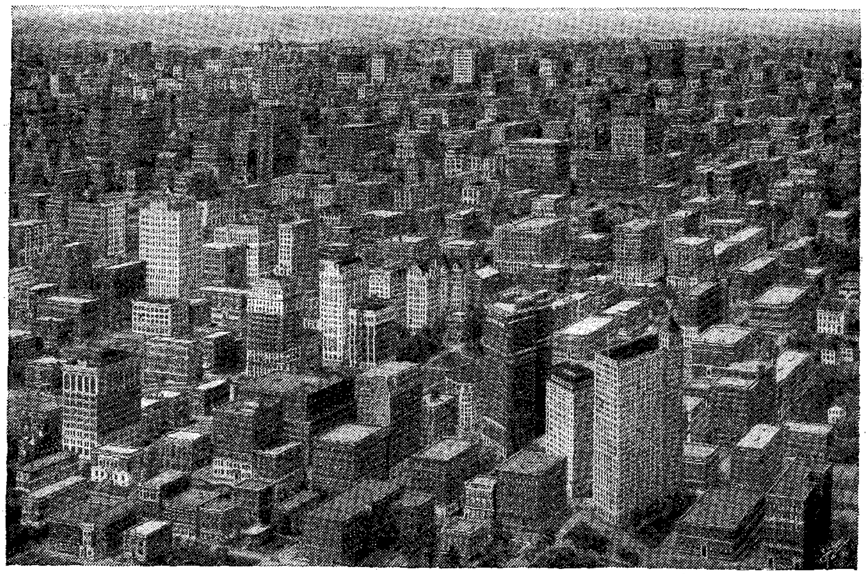
THE TEXAS COMPANY, U.S.A.
Texaco Petroleum Products

Vol-a-tility: the readiness with which gasoline gives up its power

TEXACO

GASOLINE **MOTOR OILS**

The Volatile Gas *The Clean Clear Oil*



Only one-fifth of the buildings owned by the Bell System are shown in this picture.

A Telephone City

Above is an imaginary city, made by grouping together *one-fifth* of the buildings owned by the Bell System, and used in telephone service. Picture to yourself a city *five times* as great and you will have an idea of the amount of real estate owned by the Bell System throughout the country.

If all these buildings were grouped together, they would make a business community with 400 more buildings than the total number of office buildings in New York City, as classified by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Next to its investment in modern telephone equipment, the largest investment of the Bell System is in its 1,600 modern buildings, with a value of $144,000,000. Ranging in size from twenty-seven stories down to one-story, they are used principally as executive offices, central offices, storehouses and garages. The modern construction of most of the buildings is indicated by the fact that the investment in buildings is now over three times what it was ten years ago.

Every building owned by the Bell System must be so constructed and so situated as to serve with efficiency the telephone public in each locality, and to be a sound investment for future requirements.

" BELL SYSTEM "

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

keep off strangers, to shoot to kill, if necessary.

Upon their patrol they keep a sharp lookout for sand-boils. These are spots close to the base of the levee that show cracks, out of which muddy water is beginning to boil. Whenever these are found a little levee of sand-bags is thrown round them. The water is allowed to rise to the height of the river and all pressure is removed.

Water is continually seeping through the levees. So long as it is clear there is no danger. The moment it becomes muddy, however, there is danger, and immediate treatment is required. Branches of trees are cut and laid over these weakened places. Sand-bags are then put upon the branches, and the resulting mat securely holds back the water, if made in time.

Whenever boils are threatened, stakes marked by white rags are driven in the ground and the guards are constantly on the alert for the first signs of danger. Every now and then a part of a particularly weak levee will "slough off." Such a condition is critical. If it responds at once to treatment, the situation is saved. But if the levee continues to "slough off," the case is hopeless. The levee will break.

In the Yazoo Delta of the Mississippi, the river late in April was higher than the tops of the chimneys of the negro cabins on the near-by plantations. And yet, says the writer:

In spite of this height and the volume of the escaping waters, their progress in any one direction after they have once broken clear of the levee is slow. They spread out in all directions, seeking the lowest places first. In 1913, when the levee broke three miles north of Mayersville, Issaquena County, Mississippi, it took twelve hours for the water to reach the town.

Many high mounds built by the Indians are scattered about the Delta. Dwellings and barns are built upon some. The others are crowded with neighboring stock in time of overflow.

When the breach is made, the river plows a lake, often one hundred feet in depth, filled with water of the deepest blue.

For several weeks transportation is conducted altogether by boats. In Mayersville and other levee towns every family has its skiff in good order in the back yard, all ready for any emergency.

Most of the larger cities and towns on or near the river have a system of protection levees. Greenville has a particularly efficient system. All that is required in case of need to make it water-tight is to close with sand-bags the gaps made by the highways leading out of the city. This the authorities had done at the time of this writing, except for a space on all such highways wide enough to allow one vehicle to pass through.

The people who dwell in the lower part of the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta in time of high stage at Vicksburg care very little whether the levee breaks or not. Their lands are overflowed, anyway. The swollen Mississippi sends great volumes of its waters up through the mouth of the Yazoo. Then is seen the strange sight of that river and all its tributaries flowing up-stream. That phenomenon is now (near the end of April) in full operation. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land are under water the restoration of the brotherly love of the two sections in this memorial of one who is as dear to the hearts of the South as to those of the North.

"Here is a shrine at which all can worship. Here an altar upon which the supreme sacrifice was made in the cause of liberty. Here a sacred religious refuge in which those who love country and love God can find inspiration and repose."

In accepting the gift the President said in part:

"Somehow my emotions incline me to speak simply as a reverent and grateful American rather than one in official responsibility. I am thus inclined because the true measure of Lincoln is in his place to-day in the heart of American citizenship, tho nearly half a century has passed since his colossal service and his martyrdom.

"In every moment of peril, in every hour of discouragement, whenever the clouds gather, there is the image of Lincoln to rivet our hopes and to renew our faith. Whenever there is a glow of triumph over national achievement there comes the reminder that but for Lincoln's heroic and unalterable faith in the Union these triumphs could not have been.

"No great character in all history has been more eulogized, no rugged figure more monumental, no likeness more portrayed. Painters and sculptors portray as they see, and no two see precisely alike. So, too, is there varied emphasis in the portraiture of words, but all are agreed about the rugged greatness and the surpassing tenderness and unfailing wisdom of this master martyr.

"History is concerned with the things accomplished. Biography deals with the methods and the individual attributes which led to accomplishment.

"The supreme chapter in history is not emancipation, tho that achievement would have exalted Lincoln throughout all the ages.

"The simple truth is that Lincoln, recognizing an established order, would have compromised with the slavery that existed, if he could have halted its extension. Hating human slavery as he did, he doubtless believed in its ultimate abolition through the developing conscience of the American people, but he would have been the last man in the Republic to resort to arms to effect its abolition. Emancipation was a means to the great end—maintained union and nationality. Here was the great purpose, here the towering hope, here the supreme faith. He treasured the inheritance handed down by the founding fathers, the ark of the covenant wrought through their heroic sacrifices, and builded in their inspired genius. The Union must be preserved. It was the central thought, the unalterable purpose, the unyielding intent, the foundation of faith. It was worth every sacrifice, justified every cost, steeled the heart to sanction every crimson tide of blood. . . .

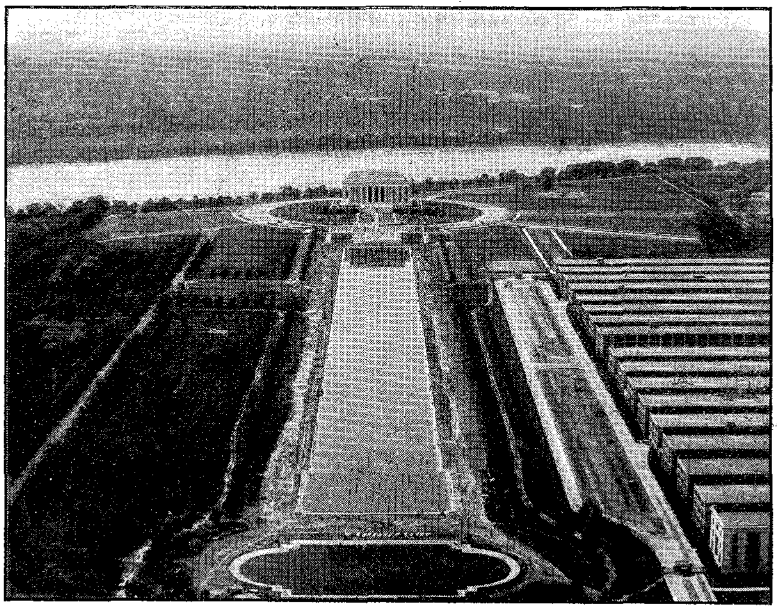
"This memorial, matchless tribute that it is, is less for Abraham Lincoln than for those of us to-day, and for those who follow after. His surpassing compensation would have been in living, to have his ten thousand sorrows dissipated in the rejoicings of the succeeding half century. He loved 'his boys' in the army, and would have reveled in the great part they played in more than a half century of the pursuit of peace and concord restored.

"How he would have been exalted by the chorus of the Union after 'the mystic chords' were 'touched by the better angels of our nature'! How it would comfort his great soul to know that the States in the Southland join sincerely in honoring him, and have twice since his day joined, with all the fervor of his own great heart, in defending the flag. How it would soften his anguish to know that the South long since came to realize that a vain assassin robbed it of its most sincere and potent friend when it was prostrate and stricken, when Lincoln's sympathy and understanding would have helped to heal the wound and hide the scars and speed the restoration! How with his love of freedom and justice, this apostle of humanity would have found his sorrows tenfold repaid to see the hundred millions to whom he bequeathed reunion and nationality, giving of their sons and daughters and all their fortunes to halt the armed march of autocracy and preserve civilization, even as he preserved union! . . .

"To-day American gratitude, love and appreciation, give to Abraham Lincoln this long white temple, a Pantheon for him alone."

ENGLISH TO BE SPOKEN BY THE FRENCH

POLITENESS IS STILL A FRENCH VIRTUE. M. Maurice Donnay, academician and author, came to this country recently to represent, along with his colleague, M. André Chevrillon, France in the American celebrations of the Molière Tercentenary. He declared, just before leaving us, that his countrymen must learn English. His politeness withheld the recommendation that we learn French. It is supplied for him by the Boston *Transcript*, which finds this suggestion easily implicit in what he did say:



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VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Showing the plan of Potomac Park with the Monument and the Memorial on opposite axes. The buildings on the right will eventually disappear.

"'When one sets foot in America,' he declared, 'he is confounded by the fact that our country has not yet comprehended how indispensable it is to study the English language.' His own unfamiliarity with the native tongue of Shakespeare and Lincoln, he continues, resulted in a painful consciousness of inferiority at the public gatherings he attended in the United States. No longer must Frenchmen have any illusions with respect to the universality of the French language, however strong may be their belief in its merits. The French language, he points out, is no longer a 'second' tongue to civilized men the world over, and the undeniable fact that English is the speech of two-thirds of civilization makes it incumbent on all good Frenchmen to acquaint themselves with English. 'We must learn English,' he warns his countrymen. 'It is imperative and a patriotic necessity.'

"However wide may be the difference of opinion with respect to the destiny that awaits the English language, there can surely be no quarrel with M. Donnay on the score of the soundness of his advice. The more English studied in France the better. But the same logic applies as forcefully to the reverse side of the same proposition, altho M. Donnay with perfect propriety omitted to say so in so many words. If cultivated Frenchmen are handicapped in their understanding of Britain and America through ignorance of the common language spoken by the two countries, so also are Englishmen and Americans handicapped in understanding France if they have not a working knowledge of the French tongue. To the Greeks all non-Hellenes were barbarians, and in order to overcome the barrier to common understandings that arise when men speak a Babel of discordant tongues, the world's statesmen long ago agreed that French should be the language of diplomacy. An understanding of one or more foreign languages opens up new avenues of appreciation, whether that language be French, German, Italian, Russian, or any other, and few accomplishments are better calculated to break down national prejudices."

The get-together policy suggested in these opinions of mutuality has an early realization in an innovation of the Paris *Figaro*, described in a letter to the New York *Evening Post:*

"PARIS, May 27.—The first weekly 'American page' in the *Daily Figaro* appeared Thursday morning under the editorship of Robert de Flers of the French Academy. But instead of the page being in English for the benefit of tourists, as first announced, it is in French, and for perhaps the more useful purpose of giving Parisians a better understanding of American foreign policy. De Flers says: 'The historic handshake between Washington and Lafayette does not make up for the dangerous ignorance the two republics have of each other that might suffice to change slight fogs into storm clouds. For too long Frenchmen have regarded all Americans only as well-drest, practical, cautious folks, whereas Americans look upon all Frenchmen as wearing decorations and eating much bread.'

"The leading article in to-day's page is by Morton Fullerton on the equilibrium of the two Powers, starting out with Roosevelt's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as applied to Tardieu's references thereto in the Chamber of Deputies last Tuesday. [Europe, sick with war, said Tardieu, had need of the same precautions which young America took when she proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine. She did not want interference from thousands of miles away which was only disturbing and never effective.] Considerable space is given to the return of Maurice Donnay and André Chevrillon from their recent official mission, and there is also a column entitled 'Here and There,' made up of short news items of what Frenchmen are doing in the United States."

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LISTENING TO HIS FATHER'S APOTHEOSIS.

Mr. Robert T. Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln in the audience while President Harding dedicated the Memorial.

BARING THE SOUL AT £250 PER—Rousseau began it; and the world has long since outdone him. Writing books that deal in self-disclosure has been so much the fashion that the New York *Times* marvels that any one should need to be urged to do it. Yet it has lately run upon the "adv." of a London publisher offering £250 in "advance royalties" for a "Book of Self-Revelation." It may be in the form of diary or the "usual novel"; may be long or short, and "should preferably be anonymous." The one rule it must observe is to be a "fearless expression of truth to life." Upon all which the *Times* thus comments:

"In that name many literary crimes have been committed, and doubtless more will be. One shudders to think of the mass of freak manuscripts that will pour in upon the ingenious publisher. His professions of an earnest desire to give to a waiting world works tracing 'the development of character' will not deceive even the most ignorant clerk in his office. The real intent is to print something that will provoke mystified discussions promoting large sales. He is, in fact, merely following an old recipe. Carlyle discovered it in his time—unaware tho he must have been of the way in which his own literary executors would follow it. 'If you intend,' he wrote, 'to interest readers—that is to say idle neighbors and fellow creatures in need of gossip—there is nothing like unveiling yourself: witness Jean-Jacques Rousseau and many another poor waste creature, going off in self-conflagration for amusement of the parish.' Needless to remark, the astute writers for the book market to-day have greatly bettered that instruction."

SHALL A BOY JOIN A COLLEGE FRATERNITY?

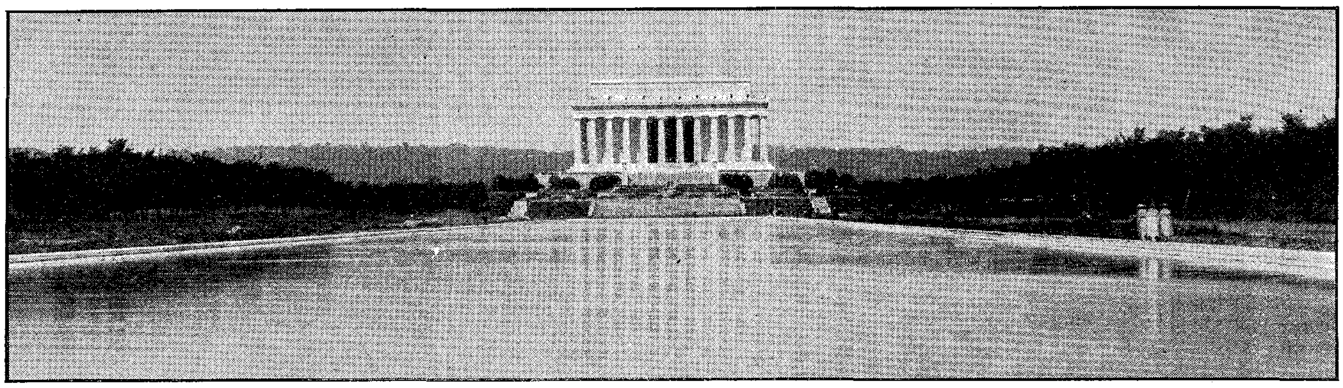
JOINING A COLLEGE FRATERNITY is a good deal like getting married. So writes a man who holds the post of Dean of Men at the University of Illinois. His comparison has nothing to do with the word "lottery," which so frequently is flippantly associated with marriage. Apparently he thinks one may predetermine this matter pretty accurately. The humor of the comparison, however, lies in the fact that a fraternity man, like a married man, often comes to find out that he has married the whole family. "A boy who joins a fraternity not only becomes one of the small group of men upon the campus of his Alma Mater, but he at the same time assumes a less close, but nevertheless a binding obligation to the members of the other chapters of the fraternity wherever they may be found." The writer here, Thomas Arkle Clark, does not set a high value on this as a deterrent, tho he admits that the implied sacrifice of individual initiative and direction is deprecated often by parents as well as boys. Compensations, however, obtain, and his views, exprest in the *American Boy*, are supported by "several college presidents, college professors, and public-school superintendents" who are said to have read the article before publication. Opposition to fraternities often proceeds from people who have never been members of any—"men who have judged from an external point of view only and who have been influenced by rumor and gossip and exaggerated newspaper reports of the pranks of college undergraduates." We read:

"At the present time national Greek letter fraternities, of which there are perhaps fifty, are the organized force in college activities. They take the place that was once occupied by the college literary society which taught men to speak, which interested them in the politics of college, and which in general controlled and directed what went on in undergraduate affairs outside of the classroom. But the fraternity does still more than this. There are very few fraternities now which do not have their own houses on every campus. If they do not own these houses, tho many of them do, they are well enough organized to rent a house and to operate it successfully.

"These houses form centers of home life which do much to take the place of the life which the boy has known with his own family before going away to college. I have visited many of these houses in most of the States in the Union and I can testify that, in a majority of cases, they are well run and furnish for the young fellow in college a home that is comfortable, that is not over-luxurious, as is sometimes claimed, and the influences of which are on the whole helpful.

"Should you, if you are invited, join a college fraternity? That depends a good deal upon what you want, and how free you are to pursue what you want. At any rate, you should not be unhappy if you do not join.

"It often costs more to live in a fraternity house than it does outside. The food at the fraternity table is ordinarily better than that the student gets at a boarding-house, and the general living conditions are more comfortable and convenient; one has



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A VIEW THAT LINKS THE MEMORIAL WITH THE TAJ MAHAL.

Mirrored in the pool the Lincoln Memorial has such beauty that only the famous Indian shrine is suggested as a compeer.

to pay for these. The social life of fraternity men is more active and so requires the expenditure of more money for clothing and social pleasures. Sometimes the living conditions have been made too luxurious for the doing of good work, and at times the social life is excessive and the expenditure of money extravagant; but these conditions do not frequently or generally exist. I do not know any chapter of any fraternity—and I know hundreds of them—which does not contain men, respected by every one in the chapter and in the college, who are earning their living in college through their own efforts; but in general, unless the man concerned has some special talent, this is not so easy to do unaided when in a fraternity as when out of it. . . .

"The man who joins a fraternity loses something of his independence. He must submit to regulations, he must learn to adapt himself to the conditions of home life, and to the idiosyncrasies of a score or more of people. He will often have to yield his desires and his rights, perhaps, to the will of the organization, for those who go into an organization must be willing to do what will bring the greatest good to the greatest number. He must learn to get on with people, to give up, to be unselfish, to do that which will be most helpful and advantageous to his brothers. Many fellows do not like to do this, and sometimes parents do not wish them to learn, so that such men would make poor fraternity men, and they would be unhappy and make their friends unhappy in the making. . . .

"There is a tendency when a man joins a fraternity for him to be satisfied with the friends he meets within its membership, and so to narrow his interests, to restrict his acquaintances, and to undervalue the broader training which comes from a more general contact with men. It is only the weak and narrow-minded man, however, who will fall into this snobbishness and who will restrict his acquaintances and his friends to the men whom he meets within his fraternity."

The man confronting himself with the question of joining or not joining—always assuming that he is sought for membership by some fraternity—will find helpful suggestions in Mr. Clark's article:

"The ideals of life formally set before the fraternity man, and these as I have said are practically always based upon Christian principles, are the highest possible. The character of the men who were responsible for the founding of these organizations and the character of the national officers who are now in charge of fraternity affairs in each organization will substantiate this.

"It is true that young men enter a fraternity at an age when they are thoughtless and selfish, an age when they are the least eager of any time in their adult lives to take responsibility. It should not be thought strange, therefore, that they do not always take the ideals of the organization with which they are connected as seriously as an older man would do, nor should their occasional failure to do so be laid to the weakness of the organization. It is rather unjust that we more often judge an organization by its weakest member rather than by its strongest, or by the average man who makes up the body of the group. It is not true that the man who joins a fraternity subjects himself to greater moral danger than the man who remains out. The moral standards of a fraternity are not lower than the moral standards of the general community in which it exists. If they seem so, it is because the irregularities of the group are more commented on than are those of the individual. It is enough to say that the man who joins a fraternity gets with a group of men which on the whole represents what is best in the life of the college of which he is a member.

"The college man, ambitious for success in extra-curriculum activities, stands a better chance of getting on in these if he belongs to a fraternity than if he does not do so, and this is not because the fraternity unduly or irregularly dominates undergraduate affairs, but because the man has behind him an organization to direct and advise and encourage him. Competition in undergraduate affairs, in a big institution at least, is strong and persistent, and the unorganized man, unless he has unusual self-reliance, is likely to lose heart, to take his first defeats hard, and soon to drop out of the contest. The fraternity man is not allowed to do so. He is pushed and goaded by the organization behind him to keep on, and therefore, he more frequently wins. Every business man recognizes the value of organization."

Caution is needed to insure against lasting regrets:

"No boy ought to join a fraternity simply because he is asked or because his friends are doing so, any more than he should marry for the same reasons. He should not be deprest if he is never asked. If he joins, it should be after some deliberation; tho as fraternity business is now run there is frequently too little chance for prolonged consideration of an invitation; but even the 'get-rich-quick' organization will, if a man insists, give him a few days to think the thing over. He should take this time even if he has made up his mind to accept. Go slowly when you are considering fraternity membership. Don't spend your money on a gold brick. . . .

"Not all fraternities are alike, and a fraternity that has an excellent national reputation may have a very weak chapter at the institution which you attend. The details which are given a freshman about the organization he is asked to join are very often prejudiced details. Before accepting an invitation to join any fraternity, a man ought to learn something of its history, its local standing, the cost of membership, the activities, the scholarship, and the moral and social characteristics of its active members and especially of its upper classmen, for the character of the upper classmen determines largely the character of the chapter. He ought to ask his questions whenever possible of an unprejudiced person, and the safest man of whom to inquire is ordinarily the Dean of Men, who, if he is the right sort, will tell you frankly.

"No boy ought to be so foolish as to pledge himself while he is in high school. Many colleges forbid it, and most thoughtful fraternity men are opposed to it. The boy who does it is not giving himself a fair chance. If he is good enough to be bid before he comes to college, he will not be less so afterwards. If he waits until he gets to college, he has a chance to make comparisons and to choose more wisely.

"When a man joins a fraternity, he is choosing the friends with whom he will spend the most intimate hours of his college life, and possibly of his life after he leaves college. He should study himself and them pretty carefully and unemotionally before making a final choice. If they are not his type of men, if he would not care to be like them, if they do not hold to the ideals which to him seem vital, if he would hesitate to take them into his home and introduce them to his father and mother and sister and his friends, then he had better refuse their invitation. He will be happier and better in joining no organization than in joining one to which he can not give his allegiance heart and soul."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WAYWARD GIRLS NOT MADE ANGELIC BY TORTURE

POETRY IN STRING-BEANS SAVED EVE, who had spent seven years in a State institution for the feeble-minded, part of the time in a strait-jacket, from going into another tantrum. A wise matron took her into the cellar where stood hundreds of rows of monotonous looking canned beans, and sketched what could be done to make them look prettier and more appetizing. Eve's imagination was quickened; she went to the job with alacrity. Under her direction glass jars replaced the cans, strips of red peppers alternated with the jade and ivory of the vegetables. She convalesced mentally and morally, and now she is in a city telegraph office in charge of an important division. Dousing from a fire-hose, or confinement on bread and water—still practised in some institutions as a means of making wayward girls fall in love with life as it should be—would not have helped Eve, or any other girl. Within the past decade a great change has come over correctional institutions in this country, says Miriam van Waters, referee in the Los Angeles Juvenile Court, who, after a survey of twenty-four State training-schools for girls and young women, six reformatories and eight private institutions, writes in *The Survey* (New York) that "no one who has not seen it can believe how complete is the miracle wrought by freeing the energies of the girl-delinquent into the channels of creative work." She gives another instance: Helen, aged fifteen, who had run away from three institutions, had bobbed her hair, wore boy's clothes, smoked, drank, and beat her way on freight trains, was allowed to let her fancy run free in making original dolls instead of being put into a strait-jacket to make her good. She "found" herself, and the dolls soon had commercial value. Later, when put in charge of a kitchen department, her only gesture of independence was to hang a sign: "No Slang Here, by Heck." It was not molested.

Photos by courtesy of "The Survey," New York.

REFORMATION WITHOUT THE USE OF STRAIT-JACKET OR FIRE-HOSE.

"No one who has not seen it can believe how complete is the miracle wrought by freeing the energies of the girl-delinquent into channels of creative work," says one who has observed the change.

The yeast of change is said to be working in all directions. Magdalen Houses, built so as to shut in the sinners and shut out the world, are going out of fashion as places of reform. Experience has shown that behind the stone walls of some of these institutions, conceived in piety and nutured in charity tho they were, "the interaction of shut-in personalities brought riots, scandals, repressions, cruelty, reigns of petty tyrants, brief but bloody battles and perversions." Now, we are told, it is noteworthy that the simple institutions are for the most part doing the best work. Samarcand Manor, North Carolina, was once an experimental private school for boys whose atmosphere blends with the spirit of wholesome recreation, while Bon Air, Virginia; Clinton Farms, New Jersey; Sleighton Farms, Pennsylvania; and the State Reformatories of Connecticut and Kansas have built themselves around old farmhouses and retained their heritage of sturdy American living. Much depends on the superintendent, since—

> "She deals with broken material. Home, school, church, industry, social agencies, police, the court, the community in general have failed where she is expected to succeed. Each has left a signature of failure on the young person who must be remade. To many a girl the institution is an introduction for the first time in her life to consideration and courtesy. In some communities the only thing specially designed and organized for the welfare of the delinquent girl is her commitment to the training-school.
>
> "The superintendent's problem often demands that she be an expert business administrator, capable of handling hundreds of thousands of dollars. She must be something of a farmer, builder, architect, mother, teacher, housekeeper, stock-breeder, engineer, landscape gardener, psychologist, psychiatrist and domestic economist. Above all, her temperament must be even, balanced, creative. She must be a 'specialist in the difficult art of human relations.' Every type of human problem is presented in the State institution. Even if the superintendent has a staff of experts, she must understand how to make them all sing in tune."

Another essential to good work is diagnosis of each case, by which is meant, says the writer, "intensive, comparative study of the physical, mental, social and environmental assets and liabilities of the individuals committed to the care of the State." The only analogy to the reception methods used by most of our correctional institutions, she says, "would be a chemical laboratory that received a shipment of bottles approximately the same size and shape, unlabeled, and containing glycerin, dynamite and distilled water." The method used by the El Retiro school for girls in California is observation by physician, psychologist, referee of the court, probation officer, superintendent, principal of the school, field worker and recreation director. The results are pooled, a program of treatment for the girl is then made, and the probable outlook stated. A second conference of the experts receives the results of observation by a representative of the inmates, and a definite project is then reached. Fixation of routine, which characterized the old institutions where floor-washing was the chief thing taught, is recognized by modern superintendents as an evil. The program of one old-fashioned school which came under the writer's scrutiny begins at 5:30 when 300 girls start scrubbing, or report to laundry, dairy and bakery.

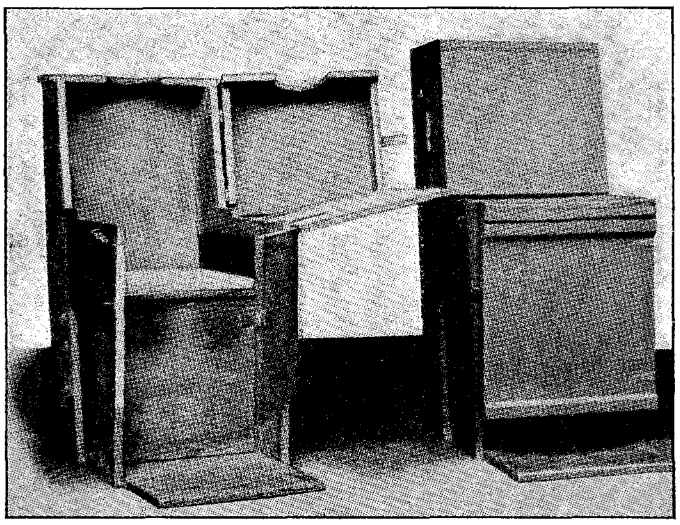
> "At 6:30 breakfast is eaten in silence, while a matron stands on watch. At 7:00 some classes of instruction start, the teachers being matrons who have been on duty the night before. Work hours go on from 8:00 to 12:00 and 1 to 5:00 P.M. with no recess except dinner. There is no talking among the girls. After supper the girls are locked in their rooms. Occasionally there is an evening entertainment. Three times a year details are changed; that is to say a girl who has been working in the kitchen now goes to the laundry or sewing room. Chapel services and an occasional riot are the only breaks in the monotony.
>
> "In the majority of schools and reformatories the program is a wholesome interchange of work, study, play and expression. In the best schools the daily life is a model for young people anywhere. The daily shower-bath; wholesome, joyous exercise; assignment to brief, useful tasks, performed under ideal conditions of light, sanitation and skilled supervision; the stimulating small class groups for study; merry conversations at meal-time, with good food, well cooked and beautifully served; hours of spontaneous free play, hours of restful sleep, frequent change in program, stimulating surprizes, plenty of noise, books, pictures, music, pets and company—all these aids to life are provided in our best correctional schools.
>
> "'A minimum of scrubbing and a maximum of schooling,' is the theory I go on, said one superintendent. I had heard of her before I reached her institution from a superintendent who disapproved: 'She is trying to let these girls be natural and normal, and give them a high-school education. You can't treat them that way.' However, she was wrong; the trend is all in favor of 'treating them that way.'"

Adjustment to community life is also an essential, since it should be the aim of the correctional institution to fit the girl to play a part in community life. This is attained in many ways: by the use of some system of money (toy or real), by shopping in the regular stores; by use of the community library and art galleries; by sending the girls out to the public schools; by community pageants and athletic competitive events; by singing, by community church attendance; by becoming part of national movements, such as the Junior Red Cross, better babies movement, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls; by the publication of newspapers, and in numerous other ways.

In the matter of discipline a change for the better is also under way, tho "flogging is still practised in nearly half the institutions studied. Solitary confinement in black cells is still used. Other punishments are cold-water baths, doses of drugs that produce nausea, drenching the body with a stream from a fire-hose, tying up, and other forms of physical restraint. Shaving the heads, suspension from school, deprivation of medical attention, and nameless and terrible punishments are still found, survivals of the spirit of retaliation, fear and stupidity." In contrast, this is what happens to the runaway from the Colorado State School who is caught and brought before the superintendent: "Tired out? Well, sit by the fire and warm yourself; then go back and finish stitching that apron." The outlook, then, is stimulating, and says the writer: "Contrary to the impression of most people we find within State correctional institutions more knowledge of the delinquent girl, more sympathy, more of that greatness which reveals itself in the interpretation of human life, better theory and better practise in the problem of delinquency than we find outside in the general community."

COAL-MINING AND CHRISTIANITY

THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRIST have been, and are being, violated in the coal industry, with the result that "it is disorganized, wasteful of human life and economic good, and is endangering the peace of the community." Such is the conclusion of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which recently issued a pastoral letter on the subject and called attention to an attempt already made to settle the controversy. The letter, as it appears in the Federal Council *Bulletin*, states that while the miners agreed to the recent appeal by the Commission and the National Catholic Welfare Council for a joint meeting of miners and operators to settle their differences, the conference failed because certain operators refused to conform to the procedure previously agreed upon. Now the two great church bodies have asked the Government to make an exhaustive and scientific study of the coal industry so that the public may have information on which to base intelligent judgment, and because a knowledge of facts is necessary before a reorganization that will remove the greater evils of the industry can be attempted. In going before the country with its appeal, the Commission declares:



WOODEN STOCKS ONCE USED FOR GIRLS.

The old method of reforming the delinquent was to bend her will by breaking her body with cruel and unusual punishments.

> "The present conflict in the coal industry, with its deplorable effect upon human lives and human relationships, is of vital concern to the Christian churches of America. The churches are teachers of brotherhood, which the struggle is destroying in those concerned faster than the churches can build it up. They have a strong sense of responsibility for the well-being of the more than two million men, women and children whose livelihood depends directly or indirectly upon the industry, and is now jeopardized. The churches are involved inevitably in the confusion and partizan bitterness which is dividing hundreds of mining communities. They have a vast stake in whatever makes for strength or weakness, and for solidarity or class divisions, in the nation.
>
> "The principles upon which the church acts in a time like this are set forth in the Social Ideals of the Churches, to which we are committed. They should be read afresh, with a view to their application to the present conflict. They rest upon the teachings of Christ, and they may be summarized as follows:
>
> "The sacredness of the individual human life, and the supreme importance of its opportunity for self-expression, happiness and development;
>
> "The spirit of brotherhood, which expresses itself in good-will, fair dealing, and cooperation;
>
> "The motive of service, which should be the supreme motive

of industry, subordinating the motives of pecuniary gain and personal ambition.”

Notwithstanding that the coal industry is “one of great hazard to life, and of minimum security in respect to employment and income,” the vital principles of Christian conduct are being constantly disregarded, we are told, and the achievements of former years in furthering wholesome human relations have been in large measure lost in the bituminous branch of the industry by the “sudden abandonment of the machinery of conference and agreement.” Yet “it is manifest that the right of the mine-workers to collective action is fundamental, not only as a matter of justice to them, but as essential to peace in the industry.” Another indictment is that the coal industry “has been especially subject to exploitation and speculation; and as a result it has failed not only to provide steady employment, but also, in recent years, to supply the nation with coal at reasonable cost.” In view of this situation, then, the Commission holds that—

> “The appeal for conference and the proposal for an investigation are as pertinent now as at any time before the strike was called. The operators and miners must eventually come together to settle their differences, and it is better that they should do so voluntarily, and before the bitterness deepens or the conflict becomes more acute. The need of a study of the industry is apparent, both to supply a minimum of essential facts for the settlement of the present controversy and to furnish the more exhaustive body of information which will be needed for the larger and more difficult task of correcting the evils of the industry.
>
> “These matters should have emphasis and insistent teaching by pastors and the religious press. They must urge that Christian principles be taken seriously. They must speak the truth courageously but without partizanship or bitterness, for the pastor is the shepherd of all.”

MOVIE COMPETITION WITH THE SCHOOL

NINE TIMES A WEEK in the movies would seem more than enough to satisfy the most inordinate desire for entertainment, but that is the record of a Chicago youngster, who rounded out the week by attending Saturday and Sunday matinees. Of 3,000 Chicago children who answered a questionnaire submitted by Mrs. E. L. Moulton, of the Parent-Teacher Association, 87 per cent., we are told, said they attended from one to seven or more shows every week. With several hundred, attendance at the movies had become a fixt habit. Indeed, it is said, Friday, Saturday and Sunday now mean attendance at the movie as definitely as Sunday used to mean attendance at Sunday-school. The question, “What kind of pictures do you prefer?” brought out, says *Social Welfare* (Toronto) a wealth of material which reformers and statisticians may well ponder:

> “‘The pictures I like best are those which scare you.’ ‘Good sensible pictures where people are very poor and grow rich.’ ‘Guns and police wagons, because people are all sad and excited.’ ‘Travels with Burton Holmes.’ ‘Mystery, but not too deep.’ ‘Lots of fighting when men are brave and fight for a girl.’ ‘Good books like Pollyanna.’ ‘How things are made, pictures of fisheries, etc., and good Western scenery.’ ‘Educational pictures, like “The Lincoln Highwayman,’ ” are types of the answers received.”

School work suffers, as might be expected, from the movie mania, as

> “The data compiled in the representative districts of the city showed that the 275 best pupils used 393 tickets in one week, whereas 275 poorest pupils used 503 tickets weekly. Another item of interest brought to light by the questionnaire is that the children in the poor tenement districts attend the movies as frequently as the children in the best residential sections.
>
> “According to the data received, boys and girls in the six schools covered by the questionnaire spent $920 a week on the movies, making the total for the year reach the astonishing figure of $46,000.”

AMERICA’S VICTORIOUS CRUSADE

THE GREATEST CRUSADE of modern times comes to an end this month when the American Red Cross closes its accounts in Europe after having spent $400,000,000 in furnishing food, clothing and medical supplies to the war-affected countries. And wherever in future years the story of the World War is told, says the New York *Times*, “that of this crusade will be woven into it and will be gratefully remembered with it. It was the head of the Moslem community at the very end of the ‘far-flung battle-line’ who, witnessing the work of the American Red Cross, wrote, in the language of his fatalistic doctrine, that America had been created in order that ‘out of compassion and charity’ it might ‘do some good to humanity.’” In this tribute Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant have joined.

In announcing that there is no longer any need for American relief effort in Europe, Dr. Ross Hill, director of foreign operations, said that the American people “may feel proud of their achievements in restoring the health and morale of the distrest populations of Europe. Their aid has left an enduring impression and millions of grateful hearts. While here and there individual groups may need assistance, the typical work of the American relief organizations now can be ended with credit to themselves.” Every country in which the American Red Cross has worked requested of the organization that a certain personnel be permitted to remain temporarily in advisory capacities in order to make more certain the continuance of Red Cross work by the governments themselves. This request, it is announced, will be complied with. The Junior Red Cross will continue in certain countries, and will receive the cooperation of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Whether the stricken peoples of Europe are grateful for American assistance is of minor importance, says the Providence *Bulletin*. What matters is that “Americans have the satisfaction of knowing that it will be recorded in history that one nation, unfettered by alliances or oppressive treaties, played the part of a true brother to the starving peoples of Europe and played it well. By her relief work overseas, America has pointed the way to better relations between the peoples of the world.” In return for this, says the Washington *Herald:*

> “She asks only that those she has aided go and do likewise when the opportunity is presented them. She has shown no favoritism among the races of men. The Frenchman and the German, the Austrian and the Serbian have been aided alike. What has been given would be repaid with abundant interest if these peoples would recognize that all mankind are brothers under the skin, that hatred brings no profits, and that the Divine purpose with humanity demands cooperation of all.
>
> “American Christianity never has been a religion of empty words. It has been a religion of crusts, not stones; of good Samaritans and not of men who vaunted their virtues in the temple. Europe, we believe, has come to realize this. There are signs which indicate that a more humane spirit is abroad in the land than was visible immediately after the war. The Genoa Conference, apparently, has failed. But it will not be a failure which closes all doors. The vision of an eventual United States of Europe still lingers, flickering and far away, but visible.”

TO RESTORE A FAMOUS SHRINE—Pending its rebuilding, a temporary wooden chapel is to replace the famous shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec, Canada, recently destroyed by fire; and pilgrimages, it is announced, will be continued. An illustration of the difficulties of accurate reporting appears in the fact that, according to later information, the fire did not originate in the pile of crutches left by the healed, but in the vestry, and the priests, instead of marching in procession and praying against the flames, as first reported, used all modern methods to extinguish them and to save as much as they could of the church furniture and treasures.

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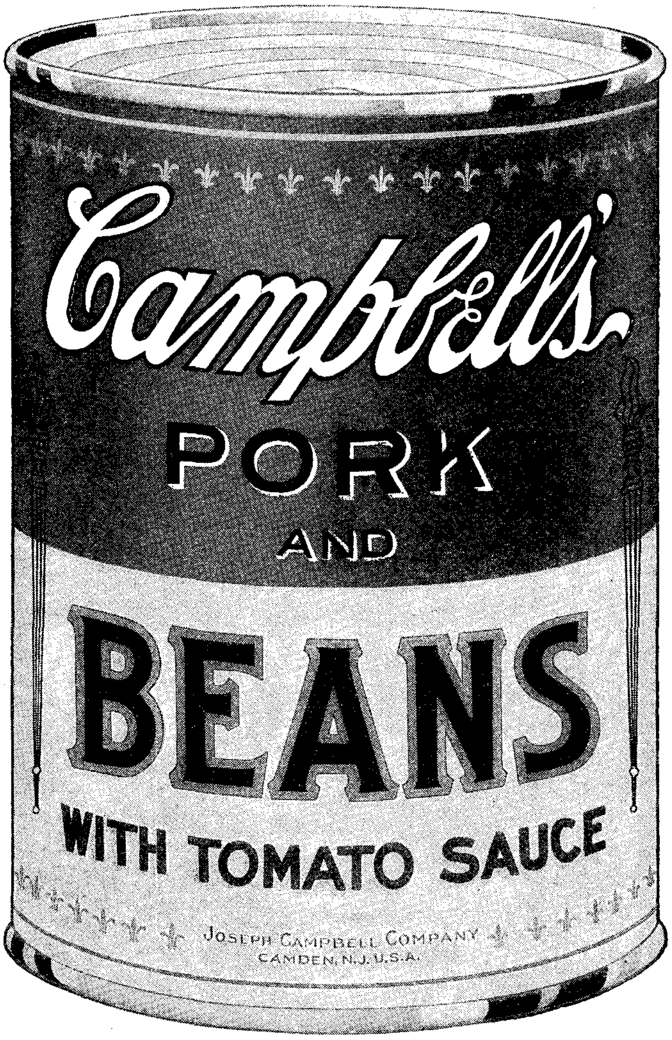
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LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE dwindling ranks of our oldest war heroes are reformed once a year at least, and thus we are impressed by what happened time out of mind for most of us. W. P. F. Ferguson of the Franklin (Pa.) *News-Herald* is the writer of this:

THE LITTLE COPPER BUTTON

By W. P. F. F.

He is bowed and old to-day
And goes limping down the way,
With the little copper button on his breast;
And few notice as he goes,
And few think, of even those,
Of the days when he went marching with the best.

But that little copper thing,
If you pause, will mem'ries bring
Of what's proudly writ upon a fadeless page,
How his valor and his truth,
In his far-off days of youth
Wrought the mighty deeds that glorified the age.

'Tisn't just an old man there,
Bended form and whitened hair,
Slowly plodding now the careless street adown;
'Tis a vision of a Past
That shall deathless ever last
In majestic, blazing glory of renown.

Look with patriotic eyes—
There the shot-torn banner flies;
There the long array of bayonets stands fast;
There the flashing sabers shine;
There the black guns swing in line,
And earth trembles with the shock of cannon blast.

There the battle colors proud
Stream above the rolling cloud,
Where the iron hearts drive in the iron ships;
And the thunder of the guns
Seaward rolls and inland runs,
Mingled with the cheers that roar from loyal lips.

There the wounded and the dead
Lie on battle's gory bed;
There they sink beneath the crimsoned, salted wave;
There in noisome prison-pen,
That may live the rights of men,
Heroes starve and die to sleep in nameless grave.

There, full triumph in review,
Come the victors, faithful, true,
While the Nation hails its new salvation won;
And the glory that they share
Through all years to come they wear,
While the Stars and Stripes shall greet the shining sun.

This and more than this I see,
As his bent form passes me,
With the little copper button on his breast,
And at quick salute I stand,
Lifted soul as lifted hand,
As I hail the Nation's heroes, Freedom-blest.

THE MEASURE (June, New York) seems to be shrinking and ought to beware inviting an epithet such as "Small Measure"! But maybe its June number is a confirmation of the subsiding wave in American verse, which has been noted in various places. Harold Vinal edits a poetry magazine in Boston, named *Voices*, and contributes one of the best things to this:

FLIGHT

By Harold Vinal

Who shall know the way
That her feet took
By a sapless tree,
By a dried brook?
None woke to hear,
She left no door ajar;
Down the road of night
She went like a star.

She left no door ajar;
On her, light as air,
She felt a deadman's hand
Tremble on her hair.

In the hush of dawn,
Down a trail lost,
She reached a river
That she never crossed.

THE OUTLOOK (New York) evokes the ghost of a city street, and convinces us that even the meanest of streets must be so only because of the use that man has put them to. But at least he has no power to lay their ghosts:

A CITY STREET

By Harry Lee

I

That there were trees
In Orchard Street,
Song birds upon the bough,
Blue violets among the grass,
Seems past believing now.

II

But even so in Orchard Street
They know that May has come—
By window-sill and crowded stoop
Bee-like, the voices hum.

III

A flower wagon trundles by,
A hurdy-gurdy plays,
And beauty comes to spirits there
In many mystic ways.

IV

For there are dreams in Orchard Street
And cooling winds and rain—
And love and pity and the peace
That follows after pain.

V

And fluttering hosts of children there,
Fragile and pale and sweet—
Ah, beauty finds a fadeless May
In barren Orchard Street!

ONE may perhaps apply without the writer's explicit directions these lines in the *New Republic* to the Genoa business and thus derive what courage there may be from thinking of it afterward:

CHORUS

BY GEORGE BRANDON SAUL

They will pass and subside—these dusts of the spirit and mind,
These dusts that are white like flame from the pits of the moon;
They will end in a murmur of wind, in a hushing of cries,
Very soon, very soon.

They will pass and subside, and there will be quiet and peace,
Though of such as may sit among ruins and weep in the dawn
Alone by the wash of dead seas, in the silence of rains
And the dream of what's gone.

Very soon, very soon—in an hour, or the thought of an hour,
They will pass and subside, and the challenge they cried to the years
Be one with the memory that follows rebellion and light
And the ache of old tears.

HOWEVER often this story is retold it gains a new poignancy when told as the writer here does in *Harper's*. It is the summation of numberless novels:

MY GIFTS

By Helen Frazee-Bower

Long years I wrought upon my little gifts;
Then came and knocked at your half-open door—
Timid and tremulous. You smiled at me
And bade me enter—I could ask no more.

Kneeling beside you, I unwrapped my gifts—
Unfolding each that you might look and see:
Sweet Innocence, and Faith, and Hope, and Trust,
And Loyalty to Truth, and Modesty.

And over all, and compassing the rest,
A Love as high and holy as the stars:
Builded of Youth's divinest dreams,
The Great One Dream—all these were yours.

You took each gift up in your smooth white hands,
And fingered it a moment—as a child
Might play with some new toy—then, growing tired,
You tossed each in the corner there—and smiled.

Oh! you were kind—you called me goodly names,
You looked into my eyes and bade me stay;
But I, who builded *all* upon my dreams,
Must take my little gifts and go away.

I shall not seek another altar shrine
On which to lay the gifts I made for you:
I could not give them now to some one else—
My childish dreams that never will come true.

But there's a quiet place out in the woods,
Where all night long the sad winds come and play;
There I shall go and dig a little grave
Beneath the trees—and lay my gifts away.

The kindly leaves will whisper over me,
The lonely stars will watch me from above;
And I shall come away again, content
To pity you—O you, who cannot *love*.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW (London) has a political version of one of our favorite stories. It concerns an old salt who sailed into the misty Straits of Dover from the blue Mediterranean and remarked to himself: "Well, this is weather as is weather, none of your blasted blue skies for me!"

THE RAMSHACKLE SAILOR

By Wilfrid Thorley

O ramshackle sailor, now why do they glisten,
Those eyes that are salt with the tide they unlock?
"They've sighted the land, and the flag's at the mizzen;
On shore, O now listen
The chime of a clock
And waters that glisten and shake to the shock!"

O ramshackle sailor, now why do they twinkle,
Those eyes once again at the sight of old Thames?
"It's happy I am for to hear the bells tinkle,
And see the lamps sprinkle
Their little gold gems
That tumble and twinkle in old Father Thames."

O ramshackle sailor, now why are they twirling,
Those feet that move light as though treading on air?
"O somewhere on land I can hear the loud skirling
Of pipes to the swirling
Of roundabouts there,
Where lasses go whirling and naphtha's a-flare."

O ramshackle sailor, now where are you going
Along the dry causey and all of a grin?
"Who rides on the horses I'd like to be knowing,
And how the wind's blowing
Inside of the inn,
And if a lad's bowing the old violin."

HUDSON

The Coach

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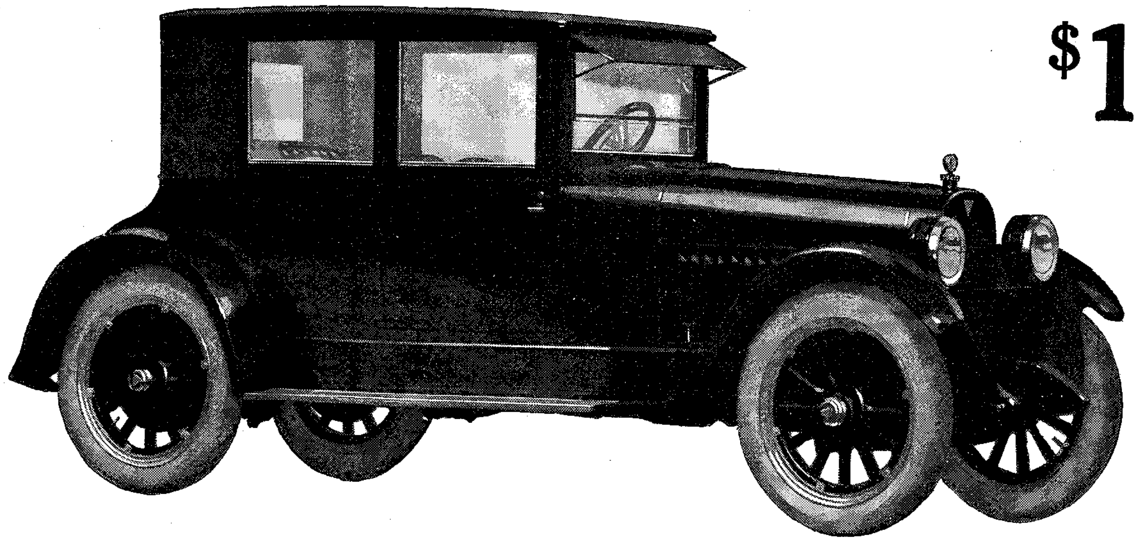

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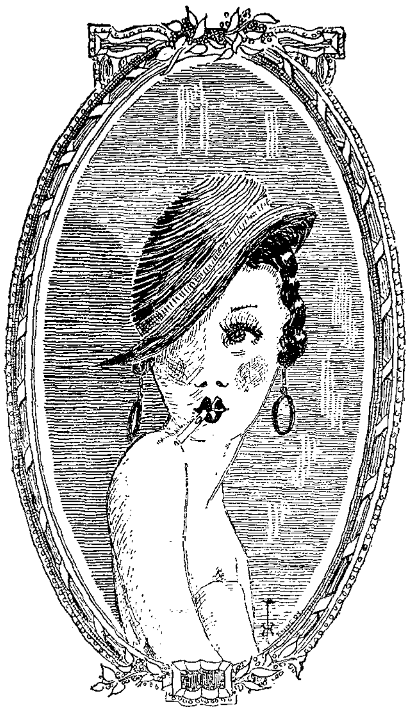
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

THE CASE AGAINST THE YOUNGER GENERATION

Sensational criticism of our young people has been reaching us from time to time from the churches, the colleges, and numerous scandalized members of the younger generation itself. If the newspapers are less outspoken than a year ago, when THE DIGEST investigated these matters by questionnaire, the change appears to be not so much a result of improvement in our young people as of indifference toward conditions that have lost their "news punch." To many an observer this indifference is alarming, as it seems to indicate that we are acquiescing in what such observers call a moral and spiritual revolution whose consequences can hardly be other than subversive of the principles upon which manners and morals are based. Indeed, "revolution" is not the harshest word we hear. One critic prefers to term it "devolution." Another calls it "devilution."



From the Stanford 'Chaparral'

A COLLEGE VIEW

This picture, with an accompanying bit of verse, represents a typical, if humorous, conception of the frivolous young girl of to-day. It appeared first in a Stanford University college paper, and was copied by *The Collegiate World*, which circulates in the various colleges. The accompanying verses run:

Who was this wild and winsome coot
That made poor Adam pull the boot
And taste of that forbidden fruit?
A Flapper.

This Cleopatra maiden fair
For whom great Cæsar tore his hair,
Who was this vamp so debonair?
A Flapper.

Who was this biddy called Salome
That robbed John Baptist of his dome,
The one that made mere man leave home?
A Flapper.

Who is it now that flashes by
With scanty clothes and dropping eye,
For whom some sap would gladly die?
A Flapper.

Who strokes the profs upon their nobs,
And on their shoulders gently sobs
While some swell mark from them she robs?
A Flapper.

Who it is spends their hard-earned kale
Who makes this plant a woeful tale
Who is more deadly than the male?
A Flapper.

The volume, as well as the manifest sincerity of such comment, has indicated that a second investigation would be of service, especially as certain marked advantages seemed to attend the experiment. Onlookers have had a year to revise their conclusions. The young people have had a year to mend their ways—or refuse to. Moreover, the subject is no longer startling. THE DIGEST will not be accused of taking it up simply because it has the tang of novelty, nor will readers be tempted for the same reason to overrate the gravity of the charges made. Still again, the lapse of a year enables us to judge whether the evils complained of are merely temporary—a phase of moral and spiritual upheaval after war—or a general and lasting renunciation of ideals.

Accordingly, THE DIGEST has questioned high-school principals, college presidents, college deans, the editors of college newspapers and periodicals, and also the editors of religious weeklies, addressing to each of them the following letter:

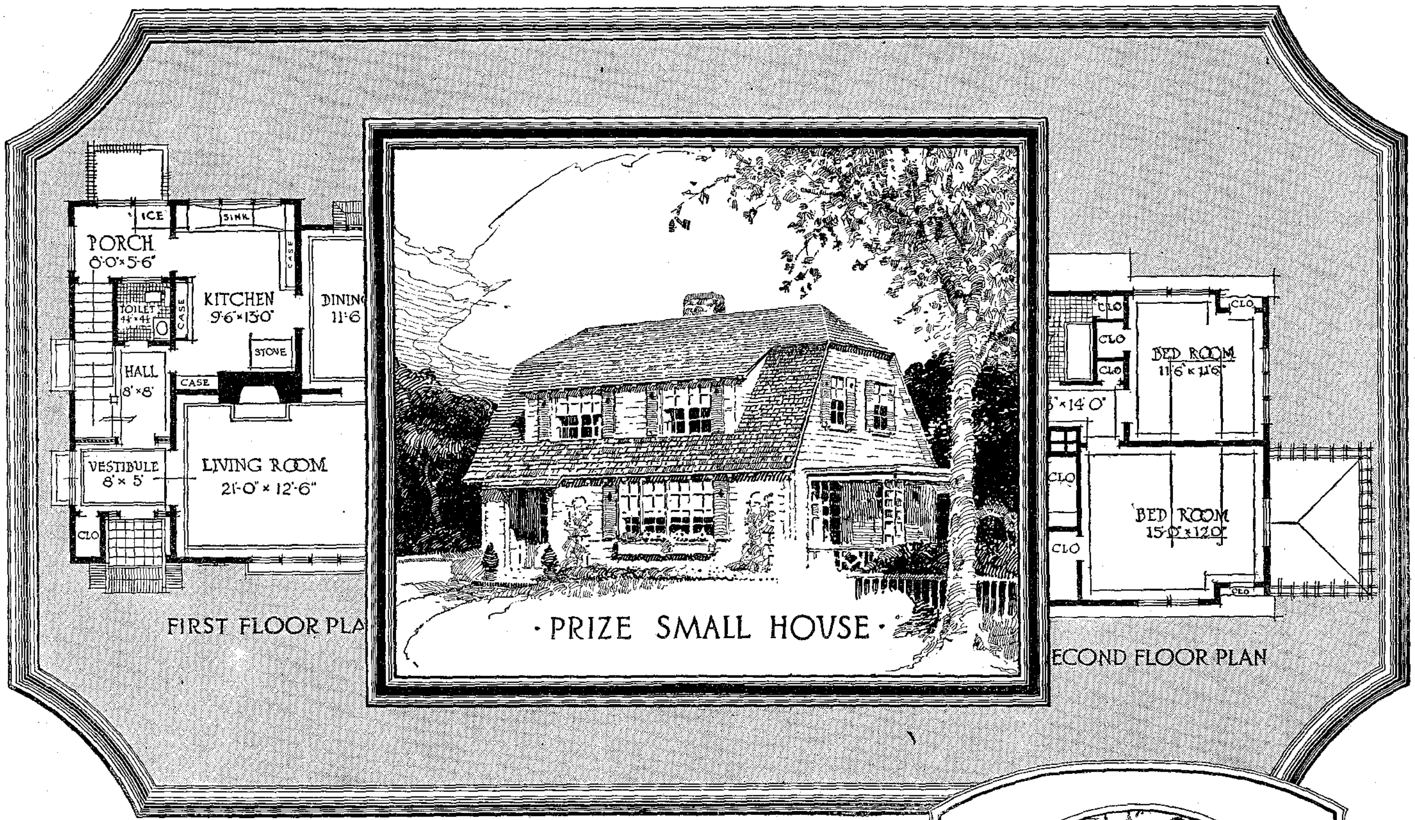
> A year ago THE DIGEST gathered opinions from all over the country on dress, dancing, manners, and general moral standards, especially as these matters affected young people. The material was presented under the heading "Is the Younger Generation in Peril?" and aroused considerable comment from all quarters. There does not seem, at the present time, to be nearly so much discussion of this subject as there was a year ago, but of that little a large part is unfavorable.
>
> Will you be kind enough to tell us whether, in your opinion, there has been a change, and, if so, in what the change consists? Are conditions worse or better? What are the causes? If remedies are in order, what remedies would you suggest? Your opinion, given to all America through our 1,500,000 copies, with millions of readers, may be of great value to parents, educators, young people, and others directly interested in the rising generation. Perhaps the crux of the question may be stated in this way:
>
> *Is society, especially the younger part of it, undergoing a revolution in morals, in manners, or in both?*

In so broad and diverse a land as America, conditions, of course, are not everywhere the same, and the replies fall naturally into two classes, those revealing conditions that are deplorable, and those which show that the young folks are returning to normalcy. Taking the worst news first, then, we give this week the reports that are "pitched in the key of blue." Next week we shall present the "other side."

From the religious press, as represented by its editors, comes a well-nigh unanimous cry of alarm. "Things are getting worse from day to day," writes W. B. Screws, editor of the *Pilgrim Messenger*. "This is proven, not only by the dress, but also by the talk of the young people—especially the girls." "My candid opinion," says C. B. Riddle, editor of the *Christian Sun*, official organ of the Southern Christian Convention, "is that there has been very little change in these things during the past year. Public criticism has seemed to have the effect of jokes about Henry Ford's cars—the more the talk the greater the advertising." As concerns women's dress, Mr. Riddle declares: "It's easy enough for the public to say that only the evil mind criticizes the manner of dress of to-day. But this will not do. There are certain elements of human nature that go unchanged and they respond to-day just as they have always responded. Too many of our young women are improperly clad, and just so long as these conditions prevail, the average masculine mind will have less and less respect for the feminine." Equally condemnatory is J. A. Lapham, editor of the *Baptist Record* (Des Moines), who tells us that a leading Frenchman in Christian life in France, a strong Protestant, who had traveled widely, was shocked with the manner of dress he saw at commencement at one of our leading universities in the East. "He said it was the bad women that drest that way in France, not their good women."

That we are "passing through a period of depression in morals and good manners" is the opinion of D. S. Kennedy, who edits the *Presbyterian* in Philadelphia, and Samuel Byrne, editor of the *Pittsburgh Observer* (Catholic), writes:

> "In my opinion, there has been a change for the worse during the past year in the conditions you mention—feminine dress, dancing, manners, and general moral standards, especially as



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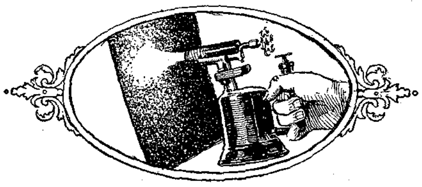

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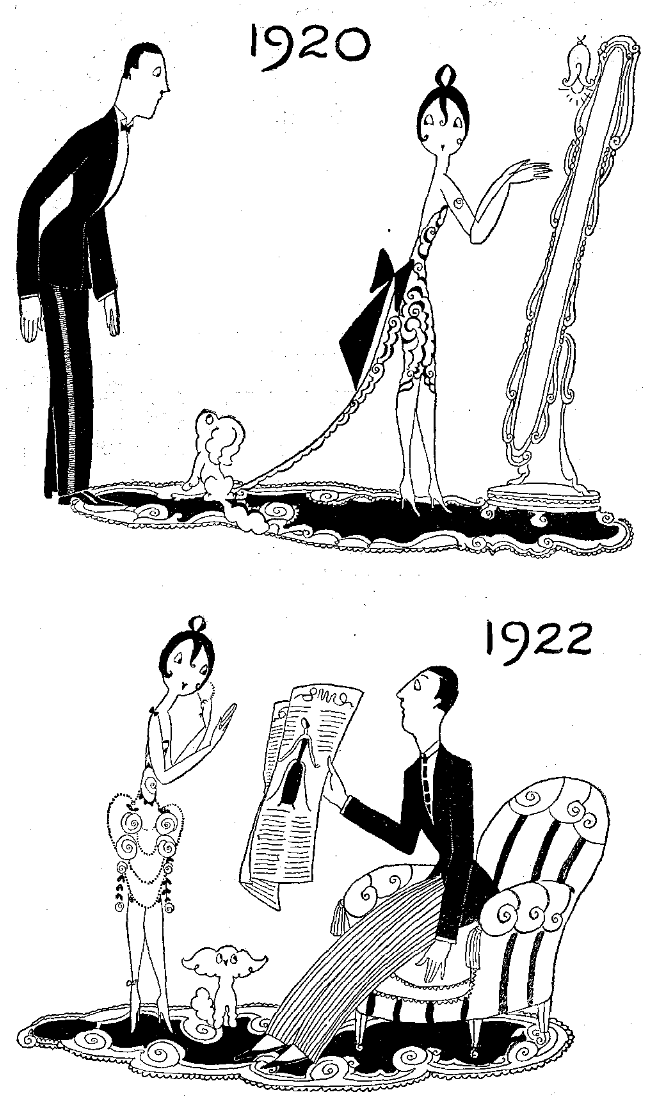
these affect young people. The causes are the lack of an adequate sense of responsibility in the parents or guardians of girls, a decline in personal religion, a failure to realize the serious ethical consequences of immodesty in girls' dress, a dulling of moral susceptibilities, an inability to grasp the significance of the higher things in human life, and, last, but not least, the absence of sufficient courage and determination to resist the dictates of what is known as Fashion when these are opposed to decency."

"There is such a thing as Bolshevism in the moral and spiritual spheres," declares George W. Sandt, D.D., editor of the *Lutheran;* and, in his opinion:

"We are suffering from its effects at the present time. A spirit of libertinism is abroad among our youth. There is little or no respect for parents and superiors in many of our homes and schools and churches. There is an ominous absence of reverence for things sacred, of noble ambition and earnest moral purpose, and a bold and brazen defiance of decency and modesty in dress and speech and conduct. Women paint and powder and drink and smoke, and become an easy prey to a certain class of well-groomed and well-fed high-livers, whose chief business is 'to pluck the blush of innocency from off the cheek of maidenhood and put a blister there.' Pleasure—madness and love of luxury have become epidemic, and the vast multitude seem to have banished all noble idealism and usefulness, and refuse to take life seriously, save under compulsion of some misfortune. Any one whose optimism can make him blind to all this and much more is welcome to it. I do not have that kind of optimism, and have little respect for certain preachers who apologize for the sins of the age when they are called of God to condemn them."



THE "FLAPPER," LONDON MODEL

This British view of a phenomenon common in America is taken from *Eve*, one of the most widely circulated of the English magazines for women. "Adam" is represented as saying, in 1920, "Good gracious, Eve! You aren't really going out in that apology for a dress?" Eve replies: "Sure thing, old top. One must be in the fashion, or die." However in 1922, when Adam remarks: "I see Paris says skirts are longer and longer, oughtn't you to——" Eve gravely assures him: "Not for this child. It's the fashion not to care a hang for fashion"

R. E. Hough, editor of *The Mississippi Visitor* (Presbyterian), takes an equally pessimistic view. He writes that—

"There has been a very decided break in the moral levee, and it now looks as if the waves of immorality and indecency of a little while ago have become such a torrent the public has about decided there is no use attempting to repair the breach, and get back to the old channel of pre-war standards of living and conduct. The only change, therefore, that I can see is that which has occurred in the public attitude rather than a return to higher ideals and behavior. The general public has become more tolerant. Much that shocked the finer sensibilities a few months ago are now regarded as quite the thing to do. And this is why much less is being said about conditions."

W. P. Throgmorton, editor of *The Illinois Baptist*, sees a revolution going on in both morals and manners. Morals, he says, are looser than formerly. "In my opinion," says O. V. Woosley, field secretary of the Western North Carolina Conference Sunday School Board, "conditions relative to behavior of young people are worse than formerly. More boys and young men are smoking cigarets with prevailing results. More girls and young women are giving themselves to the frivolous rather than substantial modes of behavior. I am inclined to think that youthful morals are being broken down." H. C. Wayman and A. T. Robertson, editors of *The Review and Expositor* (Southern Baptist), also find evidences of moral degeneration. They write:

"There is a great deal of frank talk among them that in many cases smacks of boldness. One hears it said that the girls are actually tempting the boys more than the boys do the girls, by their dress and their conversation. Not all the boys and girls are bad, but evil is more open and defiant of public opinion and restraint than was once the case. The situation causes grave concern on the part of all who have the ideals of purity and home life and the stability of our American civilization."

James M. Gray, editor of the *Moody Bible Institute Monthly*, declares that in both morals and manners society "is undergoing not a revolution, but a devolution. That is to say, I am not so imprest by its suddenness or totalness as by its steady, uninterrupted degeneration." Taking a very similar view, a bishop of the Episcopal Church observes:

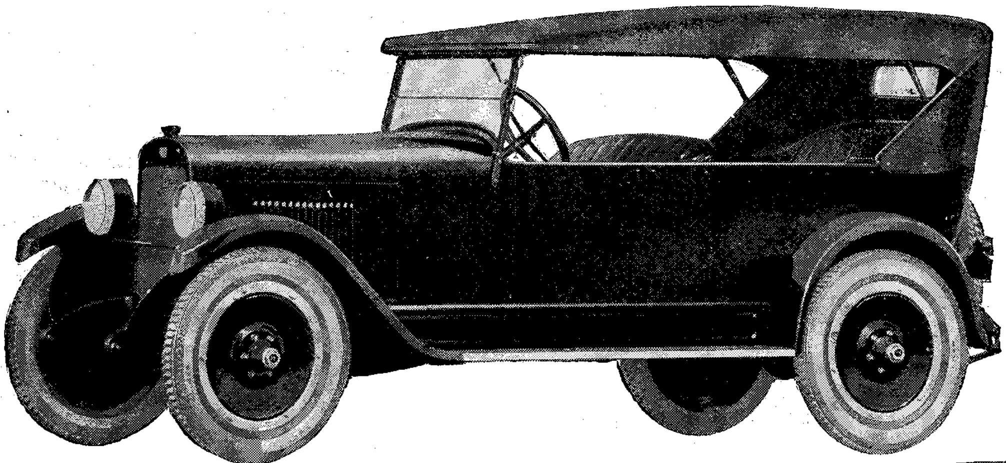
"As one reads history, it would appear that the younger generation always seems to be in peril in the estimation of the generation just passing off the stage. It is one of the characteristics of the older people to glorify the manners, customs and habits of the time when *they* were young.

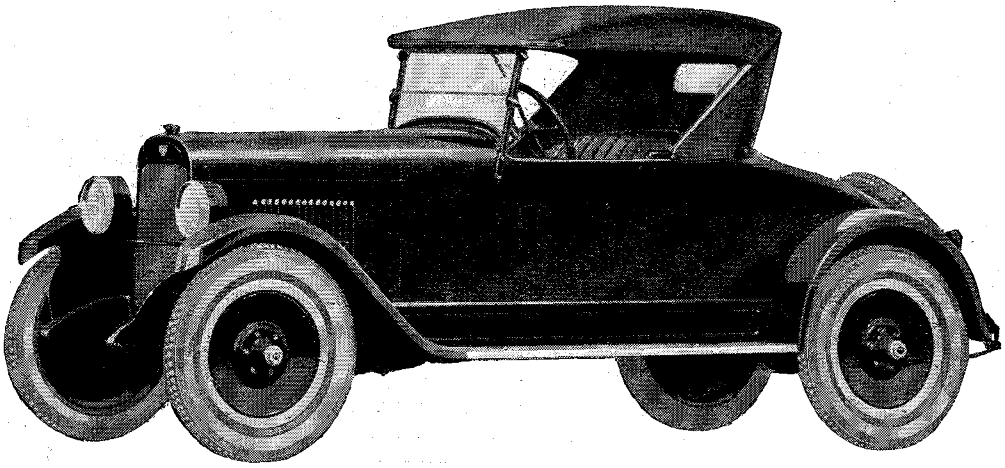
"But it does seem as if at this period, because of extraordinary happenings, there is a letting down of convention, a change of angle, an alteration of standards—all this seems to us older people to be unfortunate, and to presage disaster. But let us remember that we older people have 'made a mess of it,' and recent history reflects no credit on those who might now be expected to be pioneers of everything that is noble and fine in human life. The young people come on the stage keen, observant, full of life and activity, without much respect for the generation which has brought things into such a sad condition. They propose to have their own way, go their own gait, and make things *different*.

"But the history of Republics in the past does not give much comfort, for they have always gone in cycles of 1. *Enthusiasm;* 2. *Prosperity;* 3. *Corruption;* and 4, *Dissolution.* Are there not signs, not a few in this Republic, that it is well on its way toward the crisis of that cycle?"

To all this it is easy to reply that the editors of religious newspapers are outside the world they condemn so harshly. But condemnation as harsh, if not harsher, comes from within that very world. Certainly the editors of college newspapers and magazines know whereof they speak, and the following excerpts from replies to our questionnaire may be considered representative. Thus the editor of a college magazine in one of the country's largest, most representative women's colleges, Alice F. Parker, editor of *The Smith College Monthly*, finds that:

"The wild young people, whose wild young ways furnished last year's moralists with a new and refreshing fad, are just the same sort of specimens that they were when first brought to light. They continue to dance and drink, and smoke and pet





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Seven months have now elapsed, since the new series was introduced, and more than 25,000 of the cars are in continuous daily use.

Everywhere there has grown up around the good Maxwell a warm feeling of good will which is the direct outgrowth of the sterling qualities which it has proven that it possesses.

Cord tires, non-skid front and rear; disc steel wheels, demountable at rim and at hub; drum type lamps; Alemite lubrication; motor driven electric horn; unusually long springs; deep, wide, roomy seats; real leather upholstery in open cars, broadcloth in closed cars; open car side curtains open with doors; clutch and brake action, steering and gear shifting, remarkably easy; new type water-tight windshield. Prices F.O.B. Factory, revenue tax to be added: Touring Car, $885; Roadster, $885; Coupe, $1385; Sedan, $1485.

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See these Belt Chains at your jeweler's. You will be impressed with their beauty and happily surprised at the reasonableness of their prices.

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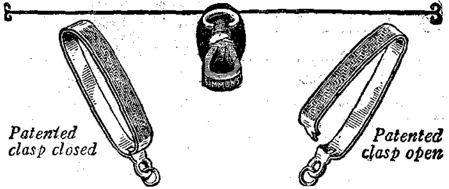
The Swivel Says It's a Simmons



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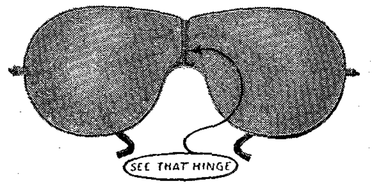

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An Eye protector of graceful design that adjusts itself comfortably to the wearer's face.

Gives perfect protection from wind, dust and flying particles and does not detract from the personal appearance or the pleasures of the wearer.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

and conduct themselves in precisely the ungodly manner of a year ago. The reason that at present there is not so much discussion of the degenerating youth is simply that the public is tired of hearing about it.

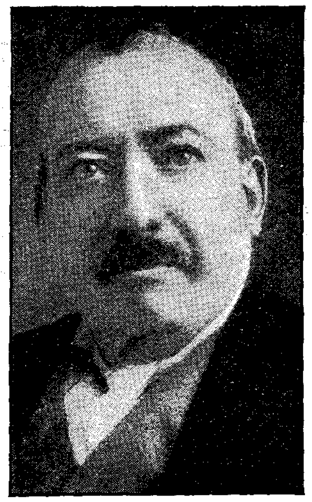
The subject has served its turn for the entertainment of the scandal-worshipers, and will now be gradually dropt. All the talk, all the publicity in worthy periodicals, such as your own, all the efforts of the confirmed reformers have not changed the facts in the least. The only effect has been to add zest to the performance of sin. It is really most amusing to play at being wicked when there is a delightfully scandalized audience to appreciate one's efforts.

"THERE ARE NO STANDARDS."

The painful truth, in the belief of Dean Orville F. Davidson of St. Stephens College, is "not that standards have changed, but that there are no longer any standards at all."

What seems particularly odd to me is the conviction that the "wildness" of modern youth is something startling and new. Flappers were common and petting parties expected occurrences long before their piquant names brought them notoriety. And so they will continue to be, in spite of the storm of shocked surprize which is just passing over. The reason is that boys and girls are naturally curious—about themselves, and especially about each other. They satisfy curiosity by experiment. All people have the desire to do what the world says they should not, simply because they should not. Youth satisfies this desire. It always has and always will, in privacy or in the open, depending upon how the light of publicity turns. This past year has happened to be an open season. We have enjoyed it immensely. And the poor, shocked middle-aged of the world have made themselves so absurd!

Sorry not to be able to predict a great and immediate moral reform, since that is what the world would like to think its interest has produced. Tell it so, if you like, but it will not be the truth.



"A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE."

During the past year, in the opinion of Samuel Byrne, editor of *The Pittsburgh Observer* (Catholic), conditions have become more serious as affects general moral standards among young people.

"Every day," says Mr. Buel Boyd, editor of the *Kentucky Law Journal* (University of Kentucky), agreeing with Miss Parker's views that this is an "open season" in morals, "we see our friends and companions, both male and female, doing things and taking liberties that would have horrified them even to have thought of a few years ago." The war, he believes, caused "a warping of the moral fiber" by giving the younger generation "a spirit of freedom, self-reliance and self-esteem bordering close on recklessness." He observes: "That spirit did not die with the war, but outliving it is still a part of each of us. Parental control and supervision are old-fashioned hobbles, having no sympathy from us young folk. Frankly speaking, the war gave us young folk the swell-head. It taught us to believe that we are the strength and safety of the world." Taking the same general view and presenting it in greater detail, R. M. Budd, managing editor of the *Punch Bowl* (University of Pennsylvania), says:

> There can be no doubt but that young people do look upon life in general with a greatly revolutionized view. The pride of the girl of to-day is in the fact that she is ignorant of nothing. No doubt the extremes to which we have gone are to some extent due to the moral laxity resulting from a war period, but in my estimation we shall never return to those conditions existent prior to that time.
>
> To the girl of to-day petting parties, cigaret-smoking, and in many cases drinking, are accepted as ordinary parts of existence. The girl who will not permit a kiss from any fellow who pleases her these days is practically non-existent. As regards cigaret-smoking, I know that 70-80 per cent. of the girls I am acquainted with indulge—girls of good families whose mothers may not feel inclined to accept this high percentage, but they are not with their daughters at dances, parties, etc., where smoking by the girls is most common.
>
> The modern girl is an extremist. She dresses in the lightest and most flimsy of fabrics. Her dancing is often of the most passionate nature, and I believe the modern dance has done much to break down standards of morals.
>
> But do not permit me to convey the idea that the girls are entirely to blame. The fellow of to-day, in most cases, will not go out with a girl for any period of time unless she permits him to caress her. Such is accepted as the sequel of most every date.

(Continued on page 51)

Four rolls and the right player-piano —the Gulbransen!

"You'll be delighted with your Gulbransen, Mrs. Brown—that I know.

"Another thing I know: You will want to play it correctly, artistically.

"Study these four Instruction Rolls a few evenings, Mrs. Brown; they will do for you what practice exercises and a good teacher do for the pianist.

"Except that they are *simple;* not at all difficult, monotonous, tedious—like finger exercises.

"Far from it! They're just as much fun as learning the latest dance step or driving a new car.

"Your friends, hearing you play, will pronounce the Gulbransen a fine instrument—will say it is different from other player-pianos—*and it is!*"

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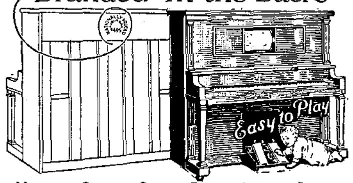

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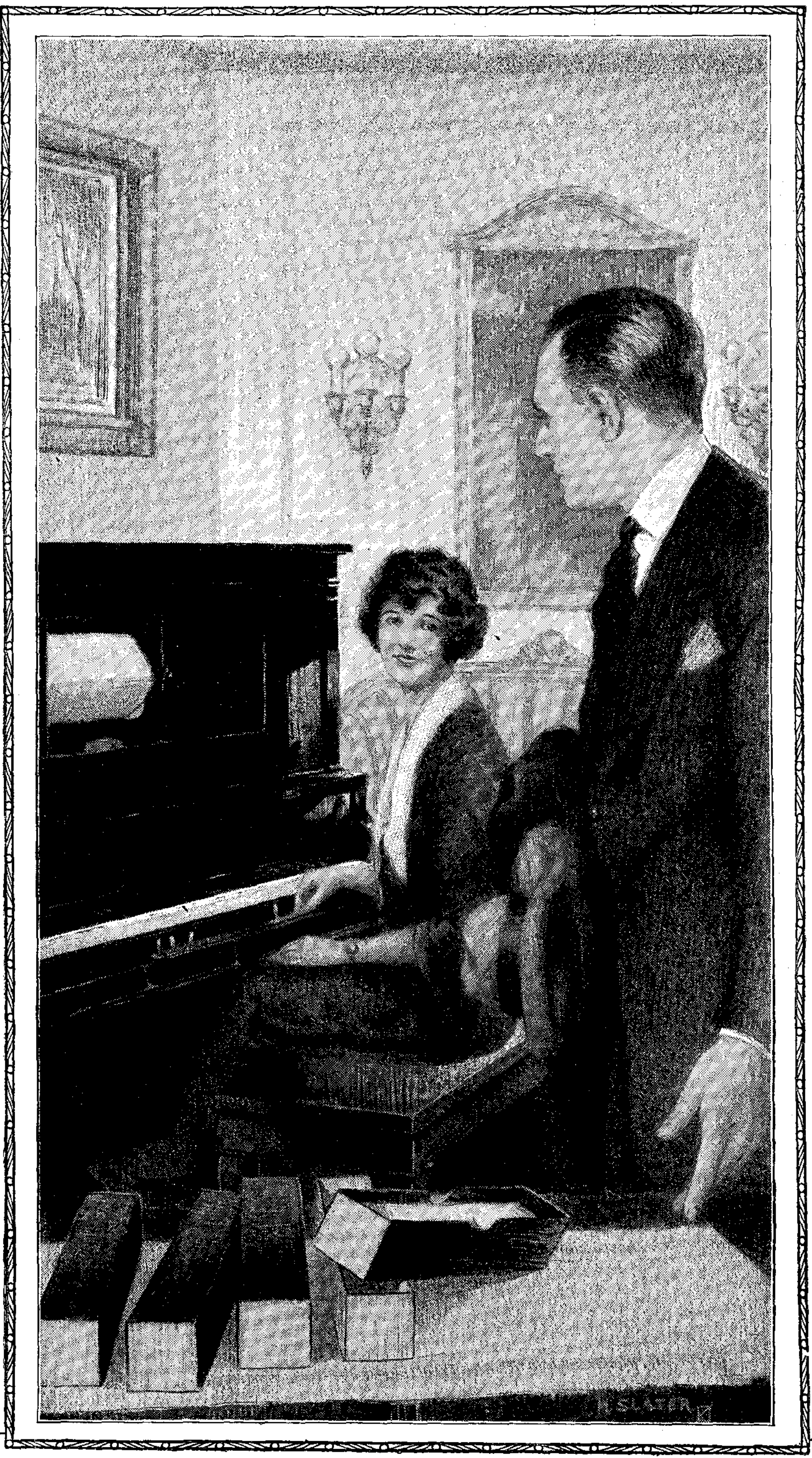

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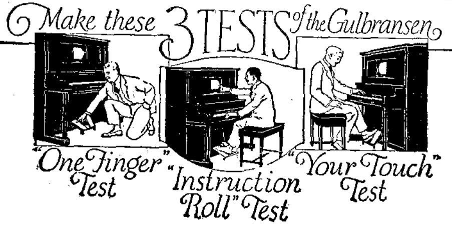

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☐ Check here if you do not own any piano or player-piano.

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Write name and address in margin and mail to Gulbransen-Dickinson Co., 3230 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago.

FIGHTING BEHIND THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES

TRENCH FIGHTING, or perhaps the defense of some fortress, resembles the battle that is carried on along the Mississippi when the rising water washes the top layer of the emergency sand bags. Will the enemy break through? Will the fortification hold? Everybody thinks, and everybody talks, in terms of the one great "If." "If" the levee holds, the school-girl will have her graduating dress. The ball-team will play a neighboring ball-team next Saturday—"If." The housewife debates with her family and neighbors the grave question of the wisdom of setting out tomato plants—and the potency of the "If" has to be considered there. The planter tries to show his contempt of that "If" by tossing a coin to see whether all hands go fishing or plant a hundred acres of corn. This is largely whistling in the dark to keep up waning courage, says Frederick W. Jones, writing in *The Outlook*, for he notices that—

Photo courtesy of the Burlington "Hawk-Eye."

WHERE THE LEVEE GAVE AWAY.

A burrowing woodchuck or muskrat may have been responsible for the small leak which resulted in the sweeping away of this 200-foot section of the Mississippi embankment near Burlington, Iowa. The water did damage estimated at $1,000,000.

> One of these planters has this standing order with the merchant he and I deal with: Such and such a number of bushels of corn and such and such a number of tons of hay "if the levee breaks." Every family in the country has equipped itself with at least one boat and has planned what to do with the stock. In the meantime the churches and the Sunday-schools are filling up. Like Noah in the days of the approaching flood, everybody is trying to "walk with God." One preacher in my town has cleverly exprest it all on a signboard: "If the levee of life breaks, have you a lifeboat for eternity?"
>
> Fortunately for the peace of mind of the planters in this section, there has been an abundance of fighting on hand. At the first approach of the besieging enemy a weak sector on the battle-front was found. For a distance of six or seven miles in the region of Miller's Point, about twenty miles north of the rich and beautiful city of Greenville, the levee was regarded by the engineers as insecure. A break there would send the waters of the Mississippi down Deer Creek, which runs for scores of miles through one of the richest parts of the lower Delta. Many hundreds of thousands of acres of highly cultivated plantations would be overflowed; cities and towns would be threatened with disaster; human life would almost surely be lost. Meetings were held in many of the communities along the creek. Organizations were perfected for the purpose of sending labor to strengthen the impaired defenses. Many planters offered to send the last man they had. They argued that if the levee broke no amount of labor would be worth anything to them.
>
> At first the negroes were every morning transported in cars and trucks, returning at night. Later special trains were run; camps were laid out; and at times as many as five thousand men put upon the first, which is also the last, line of defense. Wherever darkies are found loafing about a Deer Creek town they are given their choice of going to work on the levee or being arrested for vagrancy. They usually choose the levee work, tho to those who live several miles away from the rising river the thought of fighting it is terrifying. After a few hours of association with the seemingly harmless body of water, however, they seem contented enough. Two professional gamblers the other day paid fines of $100 each and accepted sentences of eight months on the county farm rather than risk their necks or their superior social standing as members of a promiscuous levee gang.
>
> Fighting the Mississippi is not particularly hazardous for those who are on the battle-front. Most of the danger is for those who live away from the levees. Whenever a break occurs, everybody within reach of them runs toward these protecting dykes.

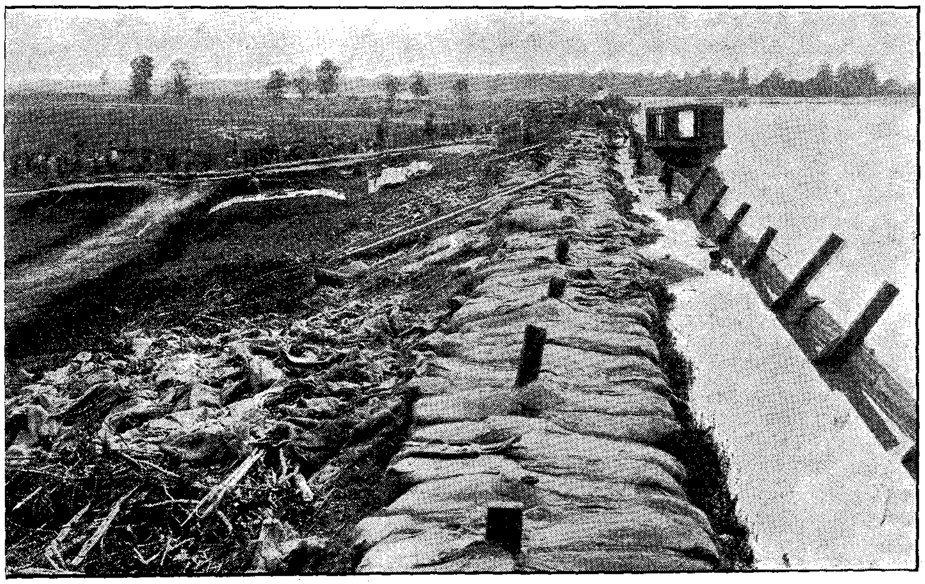


Photo courtesy of "The Outlook."

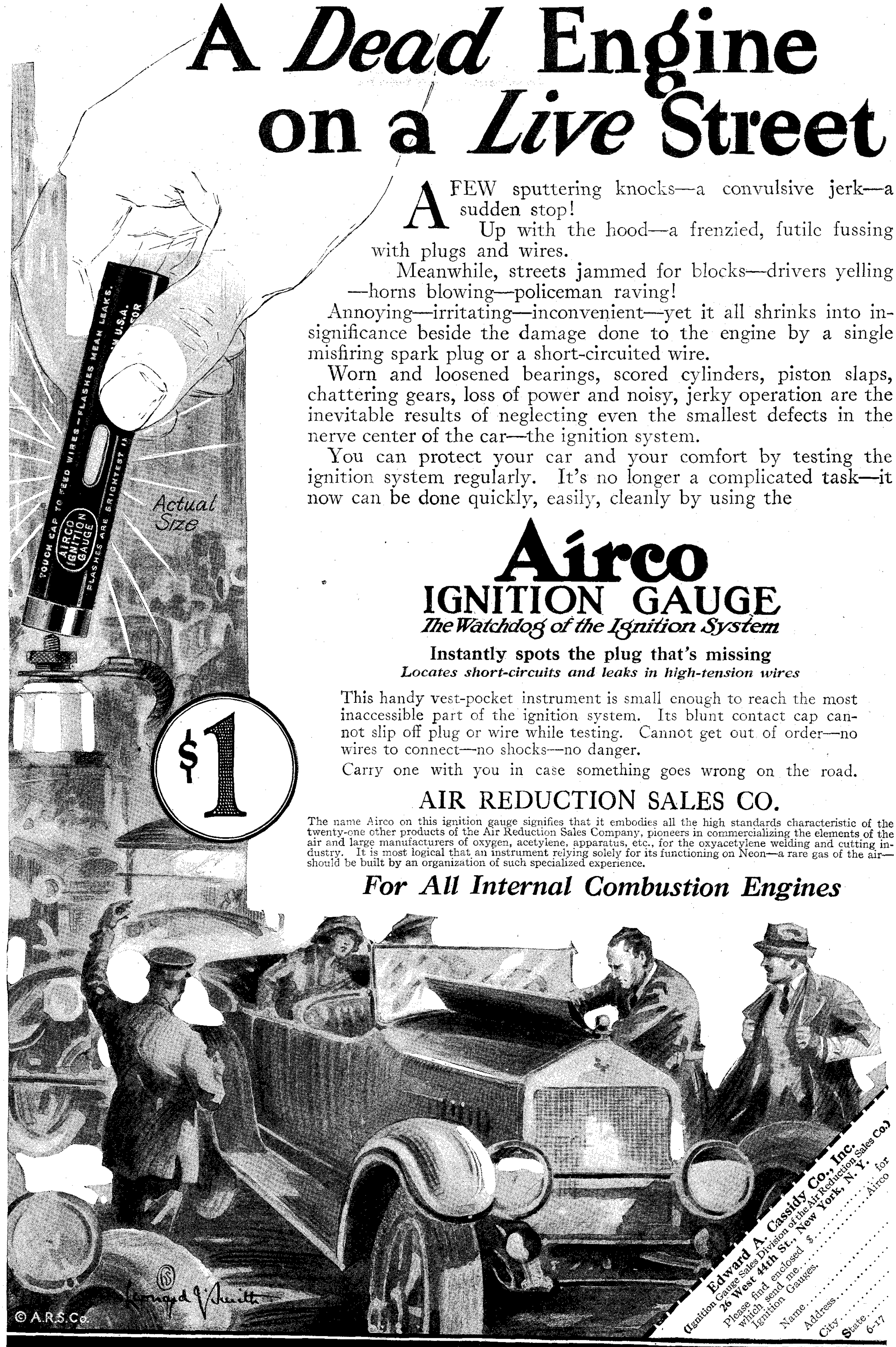
A LEVEE IN IMMINENT DANGER OF BEING BREACHED.

The face of the embankment is sloughing into the river, and carrying the breakwater fence with it. The water is about 25 feet higher than the farms at the left, glimpses of which may be seen just over the line of men who are working to save the levee and their homes.

The struggle between man and the river is grim, says Mr. Jones, but it fascinates. There is a stealthy quality about the water. It gains slowly, or breaks free suddenly where a break is least expected. In time of rising water:

> Guards patrol the levees day and night. They are ordered to

A *Dead* Engine on a *Live* Street


TOUCH CAP TO FEED WIRES—FLASHES MEAN LEAKS.
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... FOR
FLASHES ARE BRIGHTEST I...
AIRCO IGNITION GAUGE
Actual Size
$1
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A FEW sputtering knocks—a convulsive jerk—a sudden stop!

Up with the hood—a frenzied, futile fussing with plugs and wires.

Meanwhile, streets jammed for blocks—drivers yelling—horns blowing—policeman raving!

Annoying—irritating—inconvenient—yet it all shrinks into insignificance beside the damage done to the engine by a single misfiring spark plug or a short-circuited wire.

Worn and loosened bearings, scored cylinders, piston slaps, chattering gears, loss of power and noisy, jerky operation are the inevitable results of neglecting even the smallest defects in the nerve center of the car—the ignition system.

You can protect your car and your comfort by testing the ignition system regularly. It's no longer a complicated task—it now can be done quickly, easily, cleanly by using the

Airco

IGNITION GAUGE

The Watchdog of the Ignition System

Instantly spots the plug that's missing

Locates short-circuits and leaks in high-tension wires

This handy vest-pocket instrument is small enough to reach the most inaccessible part of the ignition system. Its blunt contact cap cannot slip off plug or wire while testing. Cannot get out of order—no wires to connect—no shocks—no danger.

Carry one with you in case something goes wrong on the road.

AIR REDUCTION SALES CO.

The name Airco on this ignition gauge signifies that it embodies all the high standards characteristic of the twenty-one other products of the Air Reduction Sales Company, pioneers in commercializing the elements of the air and large manufacturers of oxygen, acetylene, apparatus, etc., for the oxyacetylene welding and cutting industry. It is most logical that an instrument relying solely for its functioning on Neon—a rare gas of the air—should be built by an organization of such specialized experience.

For All Internal Combustion Engines

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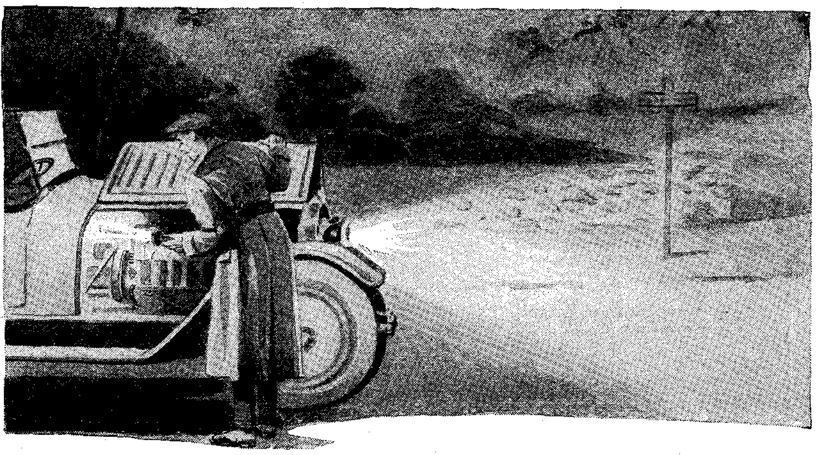

A Clog in The Carbureter—
A Lonely Road—
And a Dark Night

A very little thing can paralyze the mechanics of an engine, and bring annoyance and hardship.

Everyone realizes the necessity of taking care of a machine, and of taking warning when it "knocks."

Yet some people expect the body to take care of itself, though its mechanism is far more delicate and complicated than that of any mechanical device.

Carelessness in selecting food, and neglect of warnings has stalled many a human machine when the trip was far from finished.

Grape-Nuts feeds the body scientifically, and it has a wonderful charm for the appetite. The full richness of wheat and malted barley, together with the vital mineral salts which the blood corpuscles and bone structure must have are in this food; and Grape-Nuts is so processed in the making, that it digests quickly and completely.

Try Grape-Nuts with cream or good milk for breakfast, or in place of a heavy, starchy meal for lunch. You'll greatly relish the delicious crispness and flavor of this splendid food, and you will be helping yourself to better health—away from the danger of accidents along the road.

Grape-Nuts—the Body-Builder

"There's a Reason"

Made by
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Made of Wheat and Barley
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A FOOD
ECONOMY

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

—land that, for the most part, had been planted to cotton and corn.

As one stands on the top of the levee at such an attractive city as Greenville, watches the terrific flow of the current in midstream, and then looks down upon the busy streets of the peaceful community twenty feet or more below, one can not help being at least a bit ashamed of one's country. The frail protection against this fearful, sleepless enemy, the makeshift weapons of defense (such as sand-bags and willow branches), the constant danger along these extended levees from the dynamiter! Thoughts of all this come, and then with them the realization that that monster out there, so potential of disaster to a region still prostrate from the effects of the World War, was born hundreds of miles away and nourished and strengthened by nearly all parts of the United States except Mississippi and Louisiana. Surely a Government that can overcome a thousand miles from home the engineering problems of a world-serving canal—problems that baffled the genius of M. de Lesseps—can forever take away from its own people the dread, returning almost every spring, of a flood sent from nearly all the Nation's great watersheds.

When the levee broke nine miles north of Burlington, Iowa, late in April, a gap of 200 feet in the dyke was opened without warning, and the ensuing torrent uprooted trees and swept everything before it. Damages in excess of $1,000,000 were done to the growing crop. The dramatic story of the break at this place is told by William Nicolls in the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*. He writes:

The disaster occurred at the east levee of the No. 7 district that has withstood the floods for twenty-three years. The levee stands three feet above the highest watermark made this year. Its sides are well sodded, and it appears thick and secure.

While no danger was apprehended from this particular section of the levee, it has been patrolled like many miles of levee to the south and north of it. Fred Schultz walked the section where the break occurred shortly before 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, and when he went home to dinner Art Howell took his place.

About 1:30 o'clock Howell saw water boiling up on the land side of the levee near the home of John Fitzpatrick, who lives on E. T. Barruff's farm.

"The levee's breaking. She is going!" he called to John Fitzpatrick. "Run and get some sacks." Fitzpatrick ran for the sacks, but he was running a futile race with fate.

Before he could reach the sacks the break had widened and the water had cut a trench three feet wide in the levee.

Telephone calls were sent out for help from the Fitzpatrick home. Before many men arrived the crevasse had widened to fifty feet, then to 100 and soon the gap between ends of the levee was 200 feet in width.

Through this dashed a madly racing current of water tearing trees, fences and all obstacles from its path.

Driven by all the power of the Mississippi, a solid wall of water prest against the current that was crowding through the break. To the eye it appeared as tho the water 100 yards from the crevasse was six feet higher than the mill-race that poured through the cut.

Its force created whirlpools, sucking eddies, and threw waves lapping over each other. Trees were torn from their roots and hurried through the break. Even stumps were uprooted and could be seen whirling away on the yellow tide.

More than 500 acres of land was soon submerged. The home of John Fitzpatrick, some 200 yards from the break and almost due west of the cut, was surrounded and his family driven to the second floor. Fitzpatrick got his wife and two boys in a boat that some fishermen inside the levee rowed to his home.

A ground-hog, burrowing through the levee, or a deep muskrat hole, may have caused the disaster, in the opinion of a local authority. A Burlington poet, Phil Carspecken, thus sings "The Battle of the Levee":

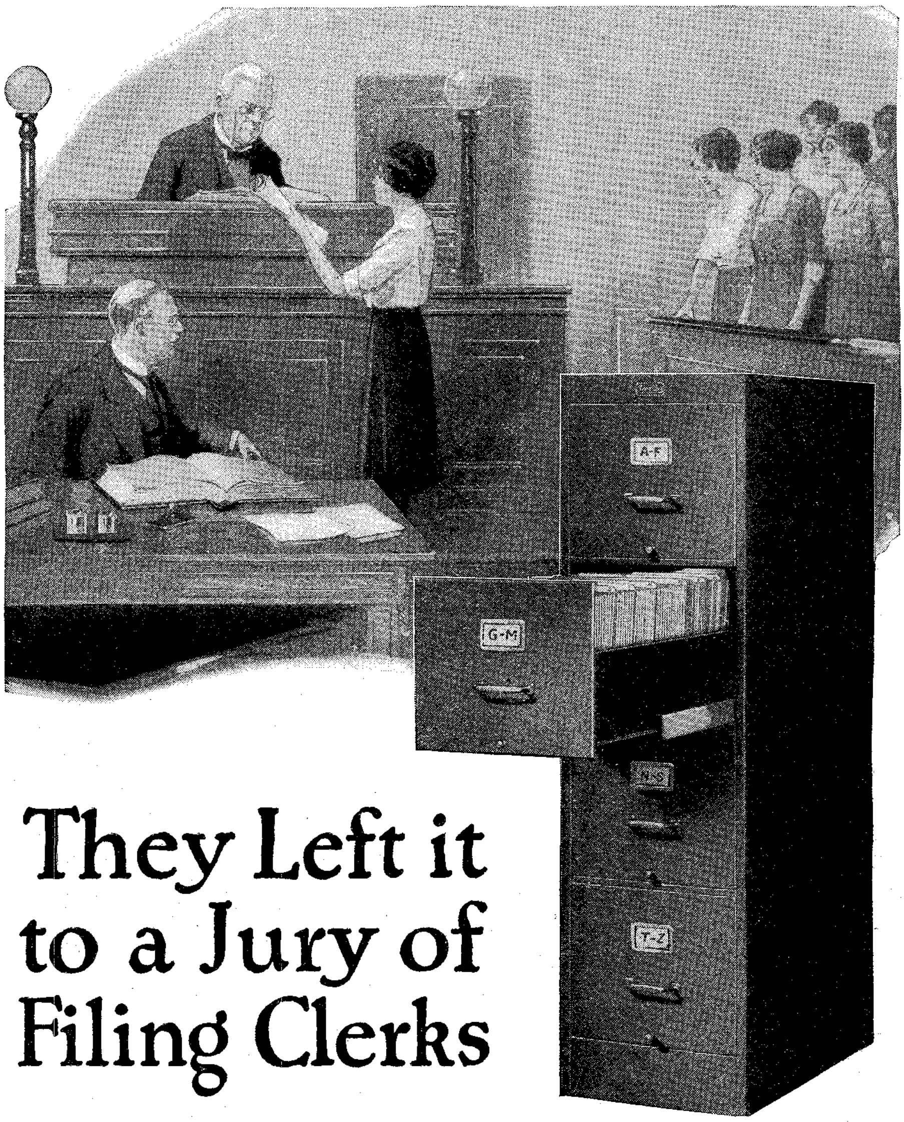
Haggard and worn, but determined of soul,
Ceaselessly fighting, the valiant patrol
Guarded the ramparts that sought to withstand
The foeman that threatened the fair bottom land—
A foeman all swollen with power and hate,
Who clawed at the ramparts and beat at the gate,
Crowding and snarling and crouching to spring—
Here was a battle old Homer could sing!

It seemed that the foeman would fail of his goal—
He sullenly cringed to the valiant patrol;
The bottom lands smiled when the tillers were told
"The foe is subsiding—the levee will hold."
And husbandry's fears and forebodings took wing—
They knew not the foe was but crouching to spring.
And then came a shout like a bolt from the blue:
"A break in the rampart—the foeman is through!"

Gaze at the breach, O ye valiant patrol—
Here is a sight that will sicken your soul!
Seething and raging, the enemy pours
In through the gap, and exultingly roars;
Crumbling the ramparts with vindictive glee—
Hurling its force like a riotous sea;
Leaping and foaming with demon-like wrath—
Sweeping and wasting all things in its path.

Slowly but surely the ruin expands,
Strangling the crops of the fair bottom lands;
Stealthily creeping and claiming its prey,
Ranging aboard with a passion to slay.
Relentless, resistless, the oncoming surge
Grips the meek land like a pestilent scourge;
Boundless the ravage and fearful the cost,
And bitter the grief when that battle was lost!

Over the lands that were waving with wheat,
Fair, teeming lowlands that stretched at the feet,
The enemy prowls like a ravaging beast,
Slinking afar to the hills on the east,
Poets have sung of the horrors of strife,
And pictured the wanton destruction of life;
Oh, for a Homer with genius and soul
To sing the defeat of the valiant patrol!



They Left it to a Jury of Filing Clerks

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On *your* next file need, have your file girl inspect the Mastercraft. She'll appreciate the advantages of its easy-coasting, full-length opening filing drawers and extraordinary sturdiness. Catalog and name of your nearest Van Dorn dealer upon request.

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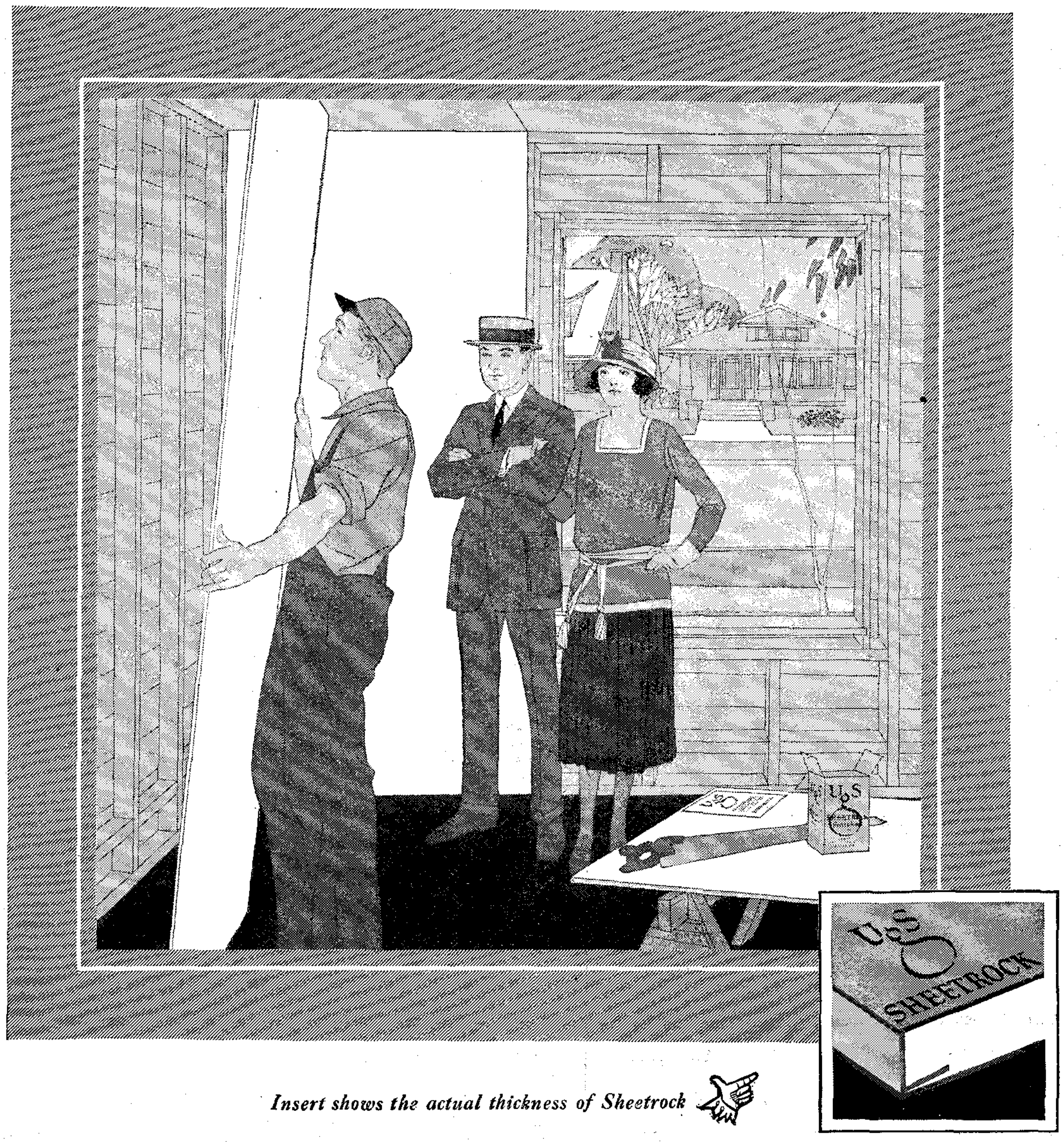

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued from Page 42

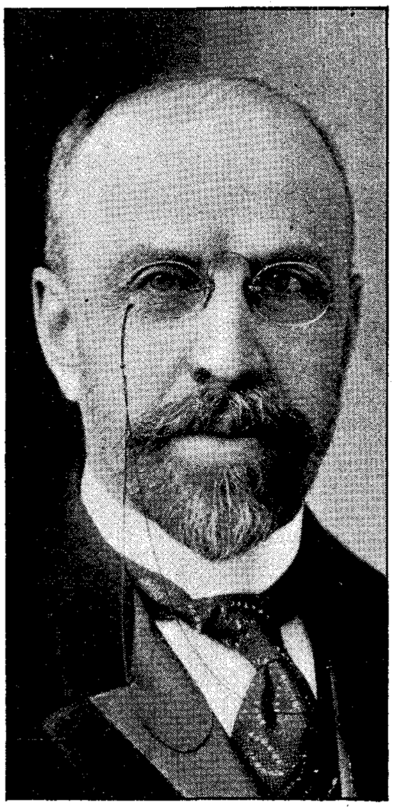
As for the remedies, I believe that things will have to work themselves out largely by the passage of time. One of the great dangers, however, is in the departure of the young folks from home at an early age to attend college or to work in a distant office. Our youth are in most cases leaving the home too early, and the tendency is, when once away from the restraining influence of the parents, to attempt to see and to learn as much of life as is possible.

Conditions have improved slightly over a year ago, but the younger generation are still in the grip of a general moral letdown. It is my opinion that conditions will improve eventually, but that practises which were scorned by past generations, will continue.

John G. Seabright, editor of *The Red and Blue*, at the same University, adds an observation to the effect that, "The girls of the younger set are worse than the boys. They smoke and drink, that is, a great number of them, as tho it were nothing, and staying up the whole night to dance is becoming an accustomed happening. The fellows might be to blame for the bad habits of the girls, because they encourage them, more or less, and the young fellows to-day are much more social than they were fifty years ago."

"If there has been any change during the past year," writes Fred G. Livingood, editor of *The Albright Bulletin* at Albright College (Myerstown, Pa.), "it has been for the worse, especially as affecting those young men and women of high-school age. It was my privilege to observe this condition, especially in a small New York city. Following high-school dances it was common to find young men in all-night restaurants too drunk to know what they were about." As for the girls' side of it, the editors of *The Sigma Chi Quarterly*, Chester W. Cleveland, says that: "There is more smoking and drinking among them than ever before, and 'petting' is much more common. Their dress has become more daring, and their language has lost some in refinement." Philip McMullin, who edits *The Southwestern Collegian*, official publication of Southwestern College (Winfield Kan.), asserts that: "Young people are becoming more lax in their conversation, a marked tendency that is noticed in the schools, on the street and at dances." Another student editor, who asks us not to publish his name, tho he allows us to publish that of his college, the Stevens Institute of Technology, says:

> Conditions do not improve. Rather few girls try to look "nice," but seek to look "attractive" and be taken to shows at any cost. Perhaps they are only anticipating the desires of the young men. The sub rosa circulation of shady stories between both sexes does not cast a favorable light on the problem.



"DEVOLUTION" THREATENS

Both in morals and in manners, writes James M. Gray, editor of *The Moody Bible Institute Monthly*, "society is undergoing a steady, uninterrupted degeneration."

"The general opinion in this vicinity," reports Merlo Pusey, editor of *Gold and Blue*, at Latter Day Saints University (Salt Lake City), "seems to be that the moral standards are not as high as they were a few years ago. There is no doubt but that the growth of the use of the cigaret, especially among the young women of our country, is demoralizing." Writing from the Phi Kappa Psi House at Evanston, Ill., William G. Harsin remarks:

> One outstanding reflection on the young set of to-day is the reckless pursuit of pleasure. Dancing has become far more popular—and far less respectable. Altho "jazz" is on the wane, if one were to compare dancing with that of six years ago, he would unhesitatingly decide that there is a distinctly lower level in the spirit and conduct of dancers to-day. And not a few in the best of society are allowing their baser natures to dominate in the ballroom.
>
> Restlessness is another marked tendency. Most of the young people are drifting about or waiting to change. There is dissatisfaction in every field young people enter. In universities, altho there is increased registration in practical or useful courses in preference to the classics, there is a less serious attitude on students' part, according to professors, and an increasing number doing just enough to get by.

Even more outspoken is Llewellyn A. Wilcox, editor of *The Mountain Echo*, published by the students at Pacific Union College (St. Helena, Cal.). He says:

> Call me a pessimist; I choose a sane pessimism rather than the optimism of the ostrich who buries his head in the desert sands and thinks himself safe from the danger he will not see.
>
> Society is not only undergoing a revolution, it is experiencing a devil-ution. Not only is it undergoing, but it is going under.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

If checked for a moment by last year's agitation, the riotous torrent of immorality sweeps onward more relentless than ever. And the appalling menace of this downward trend is the callousness of the popular mind to it. The sexual is flaunted everywhere, and through constant view of the suggestive and salacious, the public conscience, seared or paralyzed, takes it now as a matter of course. The very reticence of the press and platform to moral conditions must be looked upon as ominous, rather than as indicative of improvement. We don't know where we're going, and we don't care!

"SELF-IGNORANCE."

This is at the basis of most of the troubles now credited to the younger generation, believes President A. McKenzie Meldrun, of Spokane University.

Unless from its imperiled sleep over the pit of moral chaos, American civilization shall suddenly awake, it sleeps the sleep of death!

Jazz is a little more reckless, the movies a little more obscene, the dances a little more daring, and manners a little more loose than last year. More girls are smoking cigarets and are aspiring to be vamps and flappers.

In certain quarters it may be argued that students' testimony, tho based upon a close-up view of conditions, may be somewhat extreme in its conclusions, as youth now and then lacks poise of judgment. But college presidents are not noted for any such deficiency, and at best a few of them accept the students' opinion practically at face value, having tested it, doubtless, by observations of their own. Thus B. H. Kroeze, president of Jamestown College (Jamestown, N. D.), declares, in a way that suggests comparisons with the more pessimistic student editors:

It is shocking to the sensibilities of men the way women love to display themselves in modern dress. The thought of the body is excluding appreciation of the values of the soul, and our modern youth will grow up with a minimum concern for the welfare of the soul and with a maximum and abnormal development of bodily interests. It would seem that mothers are neglectful to an extreme degree of the modesty and virtuous grace of their daughters, which, after all, are the virtues which true men love and admire. Men are forced to look up to avoid unseemly display by the modern woman, and how she can avoid realizing this fact is a marvel in femininity.

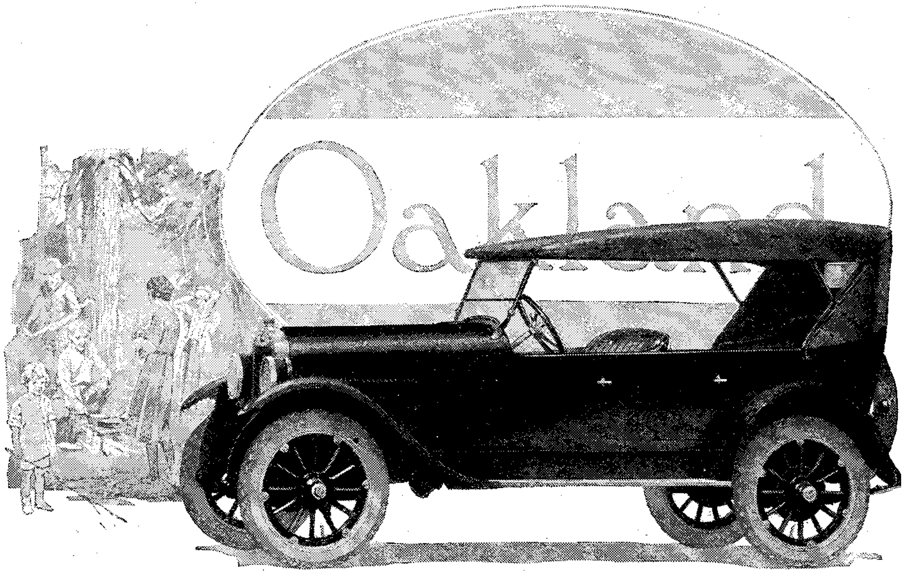
Ignorance of their own natures, believes President A. Mackenzie Meldrun of Spokane University, is at the bottom of much of the trouble. He writes:

> Our young people do not know themselves, nor have they learned the sacred purpose of their being. One of the most alarming facts in the world to-day is man's ignorance of self. The home, the school, the press, the platform and the pulpit must unite in combating this noisome pestilence that is spreading a sable cloud of shame, disease and death over every community in the land; sowing seeds of moral, mental, physical and spiritual degeneracy, to be reaped by our children in a harvest of national decay.
>
> We are so anxious to teach the young of the nation the various branches of academic knowledge, rules of etiquette, and forms of good society, that plain talks to the boys and girls seem to be divorced from the family curriculum. This is a deplorable mistake, against which I inveigh and offer my most solemn protest; for I verily believe it is more important for our sons to know themselves, than to know Plato and Virgil: and it is more imperatively necessary for our daughters to know themselves than to know the histories of ancient Greece and Rome.

A CRITIC OF DRESS.

"Too many of our young women are improperly clad," declares C. B. Riddle, the editor of *The Christian Sun*, official organ of the Southern Christian Convention.

"Manners are superficially better and fundamentally worse," remarks President Harry Morehouse Gage of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia. "There has been a pronounced moral sag. Things that are done now are in marked contrast to the vaulting moral enthusiasm of three or four years ago. Generally speaking, there is not enough restraint. Freedom is not balanced



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

by self-control. One is reminded that 'It is good for a man to bear the yoke in his youth.'" Another college president suggests that perhaps all this is "a reaction from the idealism of 1914–18." Another calls it a "perverted interpretation of the principle of self-determination."

Among the college deans, who are especially close to student activities, we find a number who hold views of the same order as those just quoted. Clyde Brooks, dean of the University of Alabama, tells us, in a way that compares with the most pessimistic student editors, college presidents, and religious editors:

HE BLAMES SUFFRAGE.

"It seems to be necessary for women to imitate the vices of men," writes Dean James S. Stevens, of the University of Maine, "in order to prove actual equality with them."

> There is an appalling lack of industry, thrift, hard study, and old-fashioned honesty of purpose among college students. The present-day college student knows nothing of spending several hours every day in actual hard work on his studies. In place of this he is busily engaged in attending social functions and otherwise amusing himself.
>
> There is a good deal of drinking and gambling going on. More than there was some ten or twelve years ago.
>
> The co-eds are taking up cigaret-smoking in increasing numbers. They continue to dress extremely, and to dance more than is good for them. The percentage of "bad ones" is higher than ten years ago.
>
> The facial expression of a graduating class is *hardened* and lacking in that peculiar quality which we call a fine, open, honest face.

"The greatest problem we are facing today is immorality in our whole social structure," says Mrs. Eva M. Blue, dean of women at Gooding College (Gooding, Ia.). She adds:

> This is not the fault of youth. Can we

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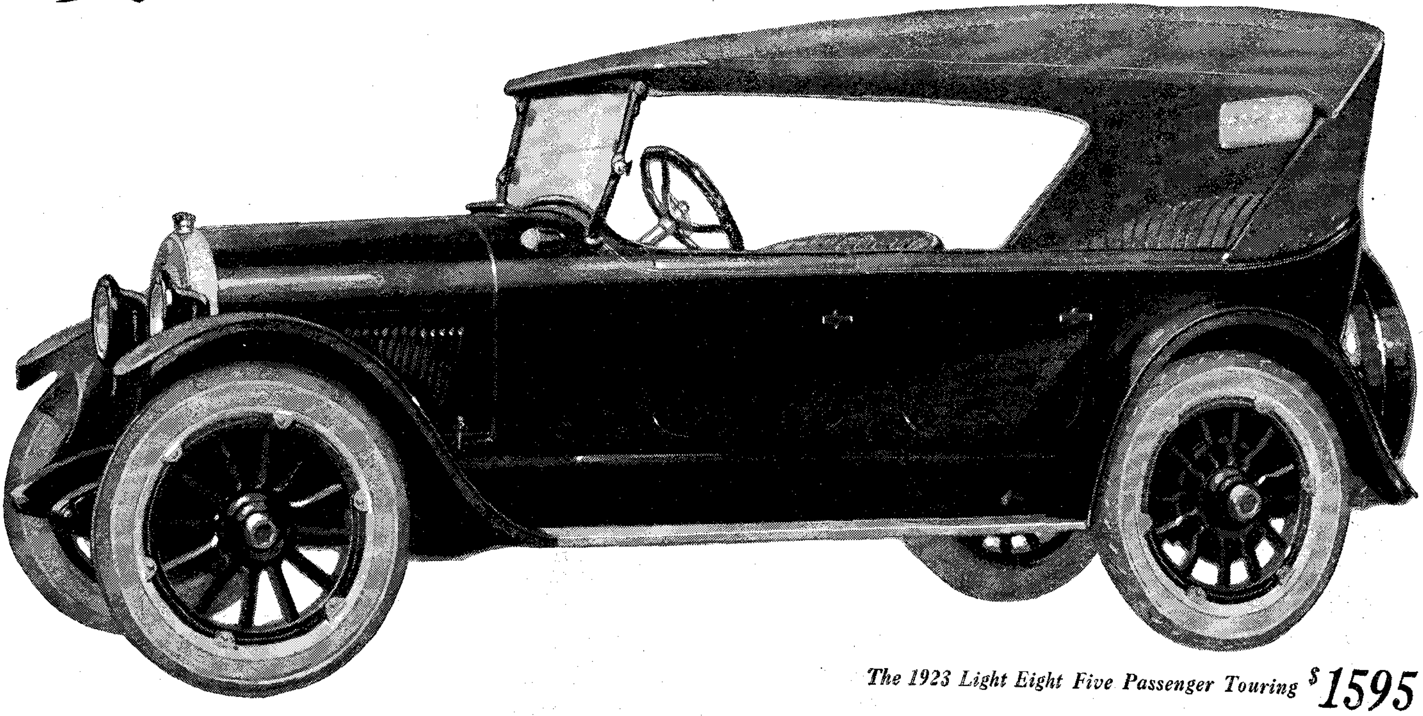
LIGHT EIGHT



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You will sense it as soon as you see this car. You will experience it when this Light Eight carries you over that first, never-to-be-forgotten mile.

Speed! Step on the accelerator. Dash along up to 60 miles an hour. Note how *vibrationless* the motor is. The short, perfectly balanced, rigid crankshaft does this.

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Reserve of power! Certainly no motorist, whatever the demand, need ever call for its maximum effort. The excess power that provides economy of upkeep by preventing engine strain is always waiting—always present.

Comfort! The wide seats with their deep upholstering, and the extra long body springs of this Light Eight give you as easy riding as in the most modern Pullman.

Dependability! You know that you can drive along hour after hour, day after day, with no more thought of the car than to give it gasoline, oil and water.

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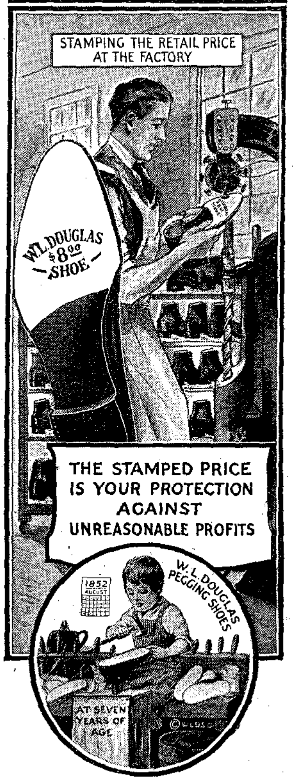
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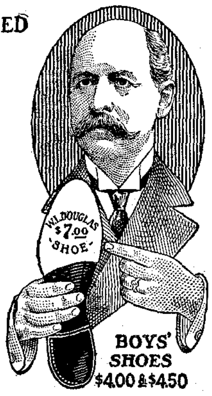

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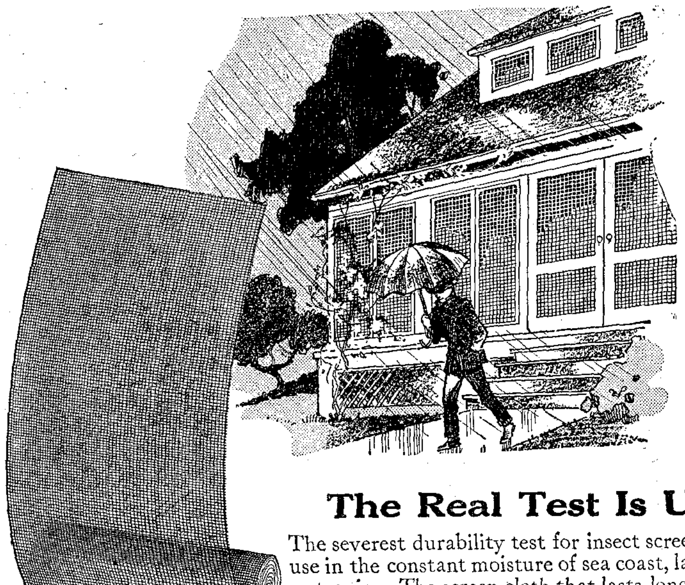

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

expect young men and young women to rise above the conditions with which society has surrounded them, in the way of jazz music, modern dance-halls, public swimming-pools, auto joy riding, luxury and freedom, the sensual and suggestive movies, where they learn to see nakedness and where immorality does not seem so bad? All of these things have a tendency to rouse the lowest passions, and instil ideas of materialism, of free thought, and free love, and the spirit of—"it is all right to do what you want to, if you can get away with it."

"FLAPPEROLATRY."

Rockwell D. Hunt, Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Southern California, gives this name to a "pernicious near-cult" which presents what "amounts often to a challenge to young men to exceed all the speed limits of immodesty."

These are the forces which are breaking down high moral standards and all that is sacred, and causing a general restlessness and recklessness, and the tendency to let physical impulses control the actions.

All these distractions lessen vitality and lower the power to resist temptations.

Constant contact with these things do most certainly deaden the powers to know right from wrong.

The results are indecent exposure in dress, disregard of the common conventionalities of society, a familiarity in relationships of young men and young women, cigaret-smoking by both men and women, Sunday desecration, epidemics of murder and lawlessness, the increasing number of inmates in industrial and reform schools, and in women's rescue homes, and a larger number of hasty and tragic marriages and divorces.

H. S. Premier, dean of theology at Washington Missionary College, believes that "The worst in morals is yet to come." He quotes St. Paul in his letter to youth, II Tim. 3 : 13: "But evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving, and being deceived." On condition that her name be not mentioned, the dean of an

Eastern college for women, writes, in a hardly less condemnatory vein:

> I am a woman who was born immediately after the Civil War, and at thirteen and fourteen was still going through what we then called a reconstruction period. The older people were somewhat alarmed at the freedom of the younger ones. As I look back over that time, I see that the only freedom we were really allowed was the privilege of walking a few blocks from our own homes with a young man to some well-chaperoned dance. We were also allowed to go horseback riding. Moonlight excursions with several chaperones were the most advanced liberty that was allowed us. We had had no such thing as sex hygiene taught us and we never would have dreamed of mentioning this subject to young men of our acquaintance. We were extremely careful never to cross our legs or to stand with our feet spread wide apart. We were imprest with the idea by our elders that these things were vulgar and a sign of ill-breeding. We were also told that we should not allow the young men with whom we associated to handle or kiss us, as nice girls did not do these things, and nice men did not wish that kind of girl for a wife. A man wanted a girl for his wife who had not been kissed by other men. I do not believe that many girls were given the reasons why they should not do these things.

"MORAL CHAOS."

J. I. Riddle, a high school principal at Attalla, Alabama, calls upon American civilization to awaken from its "imperiled sleep over the pit of moral chaos before it is too late."

> To-day we have the sex question openly discust in mixed classes. We have men professors teaching biology to girls in the plainest and most advanced fashion. There is no secret of the human body or of sex that is not pretty well known to the average girl of sixteen. I have had girls of eighteen tell me that sex was a subject of conversation between the modern girl and young men. I would almost believe from observation that sex was a dead issue were it not that we still have marriage, which is the ultimate end of sex. I am not prepared to say that the modern girl is any less moral than we were, but I do say that there are two words which can be applied to her and which she deserves from her conduct—

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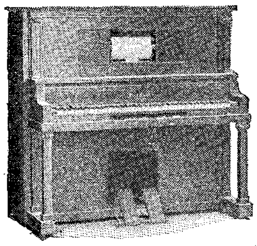

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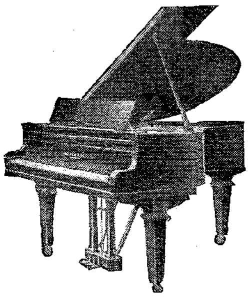

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

vulgar and brazen. There is a term which the French apply to women who indulge in intimacies with the opposite sex which are not criminal—*demi-vierge*. As I have watched the familiarities which pass between the modern young girl and young man in their dancing and in their daily life, this phrase has often come to my mind.

Katharine S. Alvord, Dean of Women at De Pauw University (Greencastle, Ind.), observes that: "The younger part of society, like the older, is feeling its way out of the tumble-down fabric which the war precipitated." Another dean, who desires to be nameless, takes a similar view:

HE SEES A "MORAL SAG."

"Freedom is not balanced by self-control," believes President Gage of Coe College, who finds that we are still in the midst of the reaction that followed the idealism of the War years.

> Ever since the strain of war ceased late in 1918, young America has been showing less and less of the restraint which we consider an evidence of modesty, good breeding, and sound character. So far as I can see, conditions are no better than a year ago. Skirts are even shorter, waists as low as ever, more bobbed hair than ever, girls more shameless in their flirtations, boys more eager, bold and sensual in their looks and manners. I believe that Zane Grey's new story, "The Day of the Beast," now appearing in the *Country Gentleman*, is a timely description of this condition. Let us hope that he will find a solution. I know none.

Irma G. Voigt, dean of women at Ohio University, while "not fearful for the individual," as "in every generation the great individual will stand forth," nevertheless admits:

> I do fear for a certain subtle carelessness that is slowly creeping into human relationships and sex relationships, that seems to be gnawing at the very foundations of the home.
>
> We have glorified personal liberties and individual rights to the point that they are

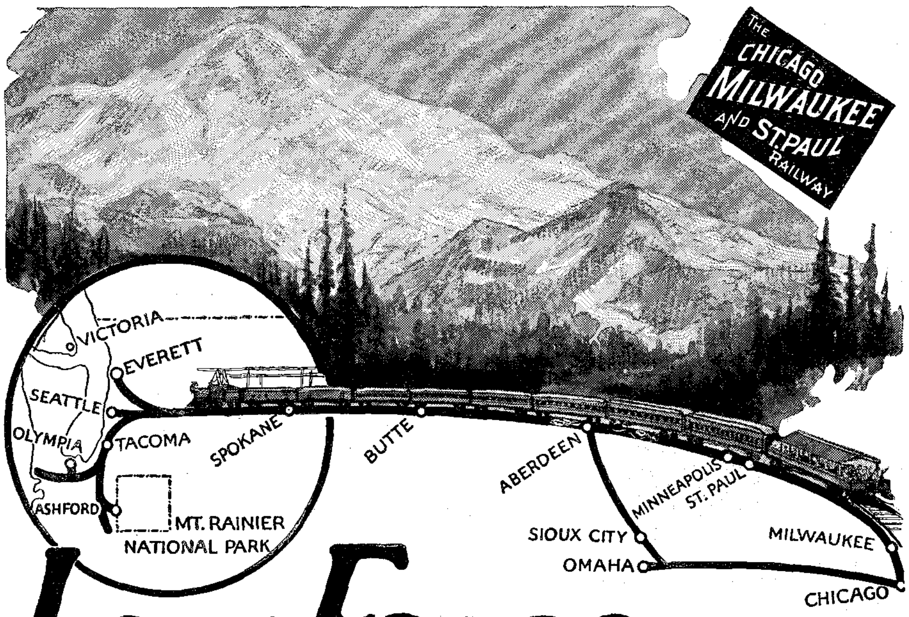
beginning to spell lack of self-control and total irresponsibility in the matters of moral obligation to society. A favorite expression of youth to-day is "Public Opinion be hanged"—but it never has been hanged and never will be.

Writing from St. Stephen's College at Annandale-on-Hudson, Dean Orville F. Davidson expresses the opinion that, "The heart of the matter, the painful truth, seems to be, not that standards have changed, but that there are no standards at all. Every subject is debatable and is debated, especially by the inexperienced, from the length of skirts to free love, from highly questionable modes of dancing to more than questionable political experiments involving the destinies of whole peoples. Such debate may be stimulating, but the final appeal is usually not to any serious standards of morals or intellect, but to the caprice of selfish predilection of the individual." This general point of view also appeals to Rockwell D. Hunt, dean of the Graduate School of the University of Southern California. He observes:

> Young girls, in particular, in their dress and their attitude toward young men, are often without the restraints or modest reserve that were formerly deemed indispensable. There has arisen in these latter days a pernicious near-cult of what might be called flapperolatry, fanned into fierce flame by a cheap type of journalism, which amounts often to a challenge to young men to exceed all speed limits of immodesty and to the girls themselves to throw to the winds all time-honored niceties of maidenly reserve.
>
> Undoubtedly the reign of jazz (*jazzocracy*) and degraded forms of the dance, heightened by the disease that may be called *movieitis*, is in part responsible for certain deplorable tendencies now quite pronounced. So complete is the revelation by virtue of our every-day practises that, as a writer remarks, "Neither sex has any illusions left regarding the other."

Dean Theo. P. Campbell of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute deplores "a great deal of general looseness in our younger generation, both of ideas and of conduct," and Dean Burris, of the College for Teachers at the University of Cincinnati, writes:

> I do not think that conditions have changed for the better within the past year, and if I may venture an opinion as to the cause of the present situation, I would say that human conduct, in general, and that of the youth, in particular, is at last finding its fullest expression of that vicious doctrine of undisciplined spontaneity which has found its best exemplar in Rousseau. As a consequence, it seems to me that an increasing number of people, young and old, are carrying this doctrine to its logical conclusion by trying to find how to become happy without becoming moral.
>
> The remedy obviously lies in the direction pointed out by John Locke, where he states: "The great principle and foundation of all virtue and worth is placed in this: that a man is able to deny himself his own desires, cross his own inclinations, and purely follow what reason directs as best, tho the appetite lean the other way." In a word, it is the realization of reason without which a community of obedience is preferable to a community of will.



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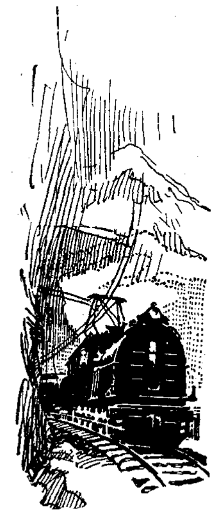

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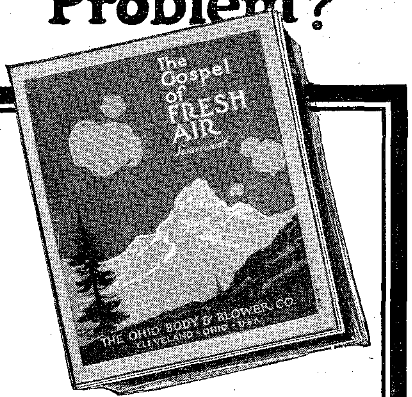
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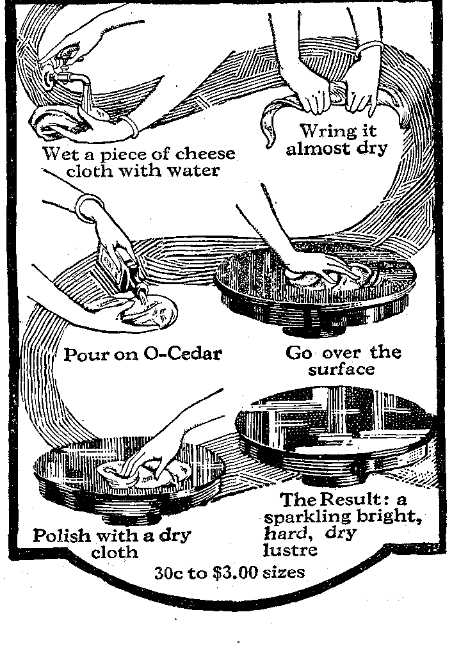
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

"I perceive no change in the situation during the past year," writes Sylvanus Morris, dean of the Law Department at the University of Georgia. The causes of the present state of affairs in his opinion, are:

1. Immodest dressing and improper familiarity with men on the part of young women.
2. Insubordination of young men, who are no longer required to respect parental authority.

The remedy lies primarily with the mothers of young women. The reasons why it is not applied are given as:

1. The desire for attention to their daughters overrules conscience.
2. Preoccupation in other affairs cause neglect of family duty.
3. The church having lost her authority, the family having neglected its duty, moral training is relegated to the public school.

A new reason is discovered by Dean James S. Stevens from the University of Maine, who writes that, "Having been heartily opposed to the extension of suffrage to women, I am perhaps overinclined to hold this responsible for the immodest and immoral behavior which is characterizing the present era. It seems to be necessary for women to imitate the vices of man in order to prove actual equality with him." This opinion is held also by Warren A. Seavey, dean of the College of Law at the University of Nebraska. "Political and economic liberty," he points out, "has come to women, who, retaining their sex instincts and not yet knowing how to use their freedom, are apt to claim the virtues and ape the vices of men." Another college dean (whose name is withheld) turns back to a consideration of the relation between manners and morals. He writes:

> Society can protect its morals only by manners, and none, I think, can deny that manners are changing. In my opinion the change facilitates a breaking down of morals. I speak only of conditions as I personally am wrestling with them, not in any wide sociological sense.
>
> I find that the younger part of society, the average young men and women, hoot at the conventionalities which have been recognized in the past as their best safeguard. The bars are down, or fast coming down, and the youngsters snap their fingers at social dangers, hotly denying, in cases I could cite, the very existence of such to the well-informed.
>
> It is difficult to generalize because of outstanding exceptions, but I am constrained to say that I find the younger part of society of the same relative status, more than formerly, disposed to condone business obliquity, to disregard ordinary courtesy, to proclaim itself superior to social dangers, not amenable to constituted authority, self-confident to the extent of walking straight into the fiery furnace along with the Hebrew children, in full expectation of coming through unhurt.
>
> I recently witnessed the brazen (or shall I

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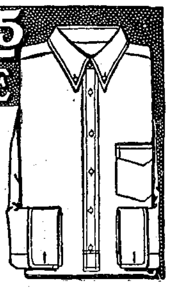

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say mistaken?) defiance of a young man as he challenged "the world" to show wherein he had jeopardized the fair name of a very young girl whom he had kept in the deep and secret places of the forest many hours, not for the sport of hunting, fishing or the like, but for love-making pure and simple.

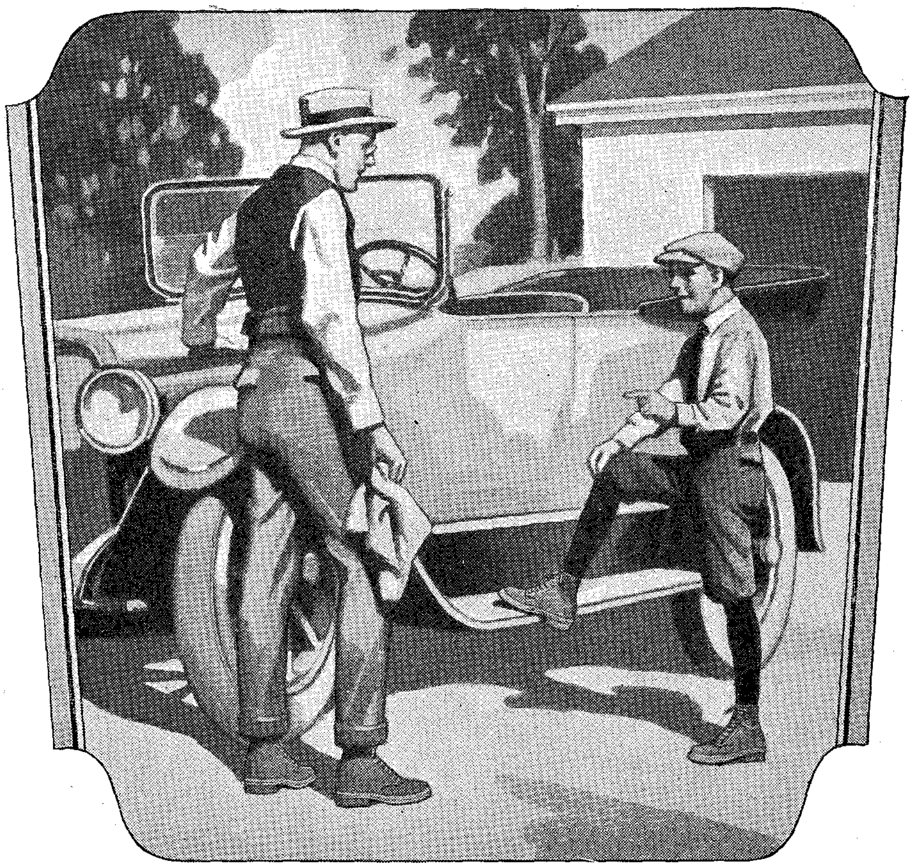
Yes, without the restraining hand, along with the sympathetic understanding which we owe them, I anticipate a more or less pronounced relapse into a period of moral laxity within the next few years. We know of conditions in former times which only Blue Laws, enforced with the Puritan's sledge-hammer, could overcome. To-day other remedies suggest themselves, and certainly of an opposite sort, which already are actively at work, but we should move faster with them.

By way of broadening the scope of its inquiry, as well as of investigating conditions among still younger young folks, The Digest invited response from school superintendents and the principals of high schools. To a certain degree, college students are recruited from the so-called "highbrow" element. That element contributes less extensively to the rank and file in the high school. There we have the sons and daughters of average Americans. How are those sons and daughters conducting themselves?

"I am a young man, a war veteran," writes George Buckley, principal of the Cooper (Tex.) high school, "and can hardly be accused of judging by the arbitrary standards of age; yet when I view the products our high schools are turning out as future citizens, I am appalled.

"It seems to be a negative immorality, a general indifference to any high ideals or ambitions. A hedonistic philosophy seems to prevail, and the remarks I constantly hear are: 'Have a good time while you are alive, for you are a long time dead,' and 'Enjoy yourself while you are young,' etc." Mr. T. W. Conway, superintendent of schools at Tularosa, N. M., finds similarly that "Society, the younger part of it, is undergoing a great change in manners and morals. The shameless dancing and the brief dressing of young girls have struck our Western country very hard. Bobbed hair and bobbed skirts are becoming almost unendurable in our small Western towns." "In my opinion," writes G. W. Ingersoll, superintendent of schools at Constantine, Mich.: "The revolution in morals and manners is still for the degradation of young people rather than for their betterment. I can see no place in society for bobbed hair, dresses that do not cover the knee-caps, and like contraptions. I think it high time to call a halt in regard to dress and mannerisms." Turning to the changed political basis on which the modern woman finds herself, Paul B. Keeton, head of the School of Education at the Southwestern Teachers' College, writes:

> During the late war and since there has been a general "shaking up" of customs, manners, etc., and along with political changes involving women there is growing a different consciousness in regard to the sexes. There appears to me to be a general



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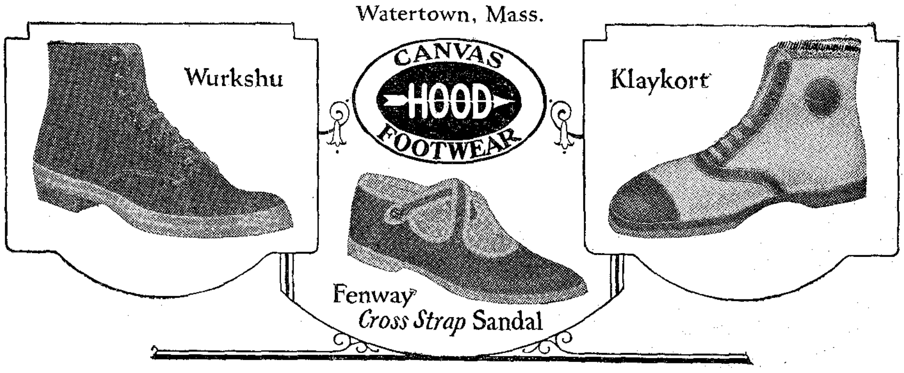

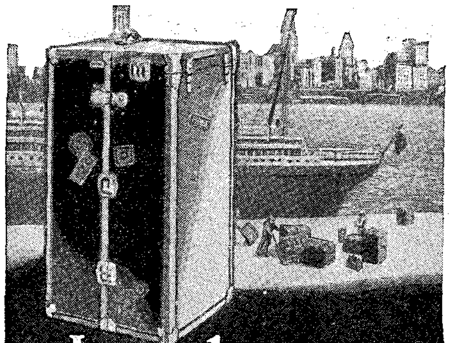

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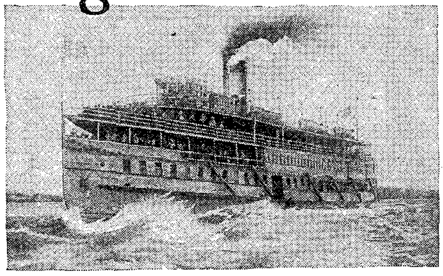

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

change in attitude and in action regarding the position of woman which largely explains many questions that arise to-day of this nature. Since woman is taking her place aside man politically there seems to be a disposition to place her aside man in other ways and society is coming to expect the same from woman and to demand the same and no more from man. I believe, therefore, that there is a general change taking place both in morals and manners that will mark the lives of the next generation in a very noticeable way. I do not think the changes all bad, but I fear that the net result will not be wholesome.

"There was a time, our fathers tell us," observes Daly Thompson, principal of the Collierville School (Collierville, Tenn.), "when the Southern lad of fifteen to twenty years of age would never meet an acquaintance of the opposite sex but that he would politely bow and tip his hat. To-day he greets the young girl of his acquaintance with a familiar slap on the back or shoulder —even on the street does he do this. When seated in a room, he never rises when a lady enters, unless perhaps she be an invited guest, upon her arrival.

"His remarks about girls as they pass his particular loafing-corner uptown are always bordering on the vulgar. He has no wholesome remarks to make.

"The lad is not wholly to blame for this. The manners of the girls too often warrant such comments. The two to six inches of bare skin between the top of her 'own roll' and the bottom of her skirt are conducive to such remarks; so are the transparent skirts.

"Just two days ago I passed four girls, whom I judged to be about sixteen years old, standing in the middle of the pavement on Main Street in one of our larger Southern cities. As I passed I heard one of them say: 'I just told him I did not give a "God dam."' If such language is ever proper, it surely is not proper for street usage." J. I. Riddle, high-school principal, at Attalla, Ala., gives this testimony:

> The rank and file of small town and city high-school young people are amusement mad. I do not believe that conditions are appreciably worse than they were last year, but I see no improvement. Between midnight dances, careless dress and its suggestions, and sex-motivated moving pictures, high-school training in manners and culture has a poor chance.

In view of all this complaint, one asks, not unnaturally, "What are we going to do about it?" The questionnaire has brought in a curiously uniform array of answers. While many of them emphasize the need for a revival of old-fashioned religious instruction and many more demand a reform of the movies and of current fiction, an overwhelming majority declare that improvement can come only from influences brought to bear in the home. If girls dress

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indecently, dance shockingly, go traveling around the country at night in chaperonless automobiles, encourage the "snuggle puppy" in his "petting," smoke cigarets, drink whatever they can find to drink, swear like pirates, and talk freely of things they ought to leave unmentioned, our correspondents ask, "Where are their mothers?" If boys are as wild, where are their fathers? All through the mass of replies from horrified onlookers runs this censure of the American home. The great need, we are told, is a reassertion of parental authority. Indeed, it is probable that this view would be indorsed even by the correspondent who asserts that in his own community the youngsters have been helped along the road to righteousness by the attentions they are receiving from the Ku Klux Klan.

However, not by any means all the testimony brought out by THE DIGEST's questionnaire is alarming. Next week we shall consider the replies from observers who look upon the ways of the rising generation with reserved, or even enthusiastic, approval.

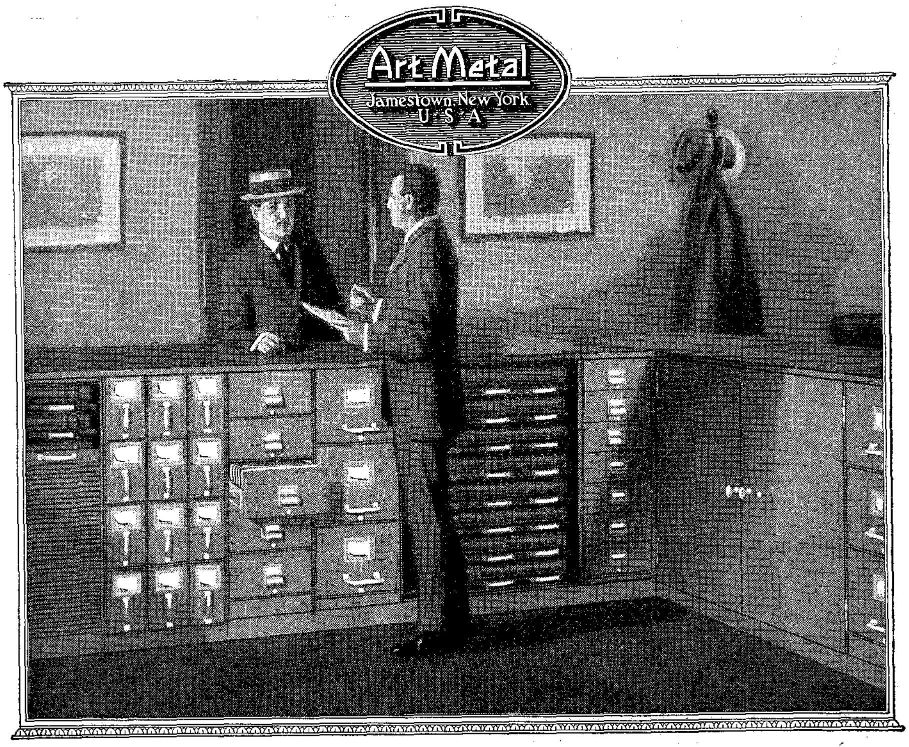
In the meantime, members of the Parents League of Brooklyn have decided not only that conditions are capable of improvement but also that a certain set of edicts may help in the process. League members, reports the New York *Times*, will see that several blue laws for the young are enforced in their own families, and will try to extend the movement to other Brooklyn homes. The rules which are to be applied to flappers run as follows:

1. Hours for evening parties are limited from 8:30 to 12. It's curfew after midnight.
2. Parties are to be held only on Friday and Saturday nights.
3. Simple, refined clothes are to be worn at all times.
4. Chaperones must be present at all parties.
5. Chaperones will accompany the girls home.
6. Censorship over the plays and movies to be attended.
7. Improper dancing forbidden.
8. No refreshments served after dances.
9. Not more than one party to be attended on the same evening.

Here are the rules which the smaller boys and girls, those of primary school age, must observe:

1. Entertain in small groups.
2. Serve very simple refreshments at parties.
3. All games must be supervised.
4. Use simple favors and no prizes.
5. Parties must end at 8:30 P. M.
6. Simple afternoon dress is to be worn on all occasions.
7. No movies or theaters, except those recommended by the school or investigated and approved by parents.

"We can do nothing with the older boys and girls, whose customs have become more or less established," said Mrs. Otto Affeld of 113 Willow Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mrs. Affeld is president of the league. Girls over 18 years of age are left to whatever rules their parents prescribe.



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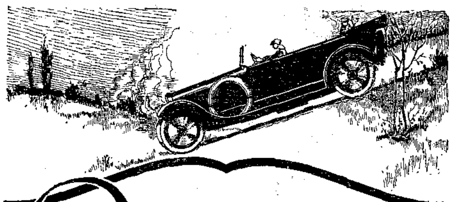

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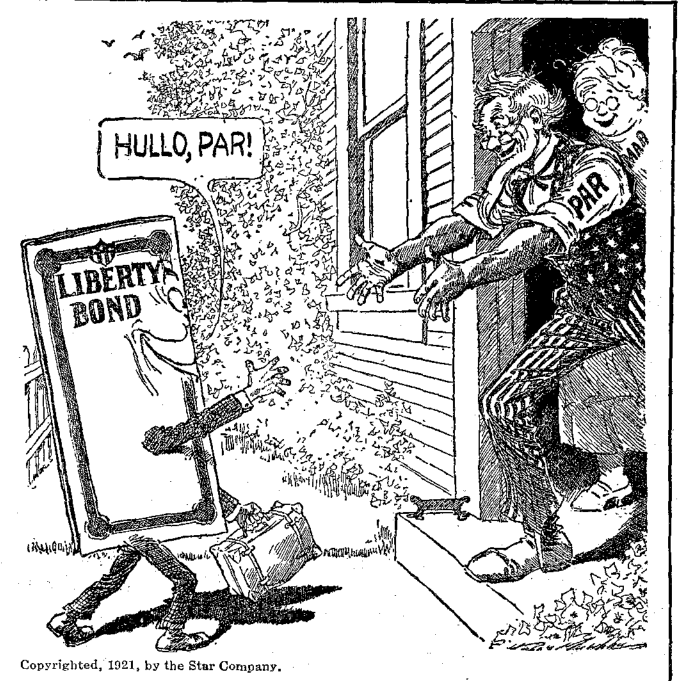
INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

ADVERTISING RIGHTS IN CITY NAMES

"HE that filches from me my good name," is a real highway robber, *Iago* might say, and while his ideas are pretty generally accepted as regards individuals there seems to be some question as to whether a city can prevent any one from using its own fair name to further the sale of his wares. This delicate question has been put up to the Federal Trade Commission in concrete form by clothing manufacturers of Rochester, New York. As the New York *Times* notes on its market page:

The latter show that, by extensive and expensive advertising for many years, the general public has been informed of the excellence of the tailoring put into the apparel made in the Flower City, distinguished as the Flour City in the days when Genesee flour was the standard. In this way, a favorable impression has been created for all clothing made in Rochester or so labeled. Advantage has been taken of this reputation, it is claimed, by makers of clothing in this city and elsewhere who are labeling their garments as "Rochester made," or are otherwise tending to lead the public to believe the goods are manufactured in that city. This conduct is declared to be a form of unfair competition which the Federal Trade Commission is asked to stop. As against the complaint, it was shown that more than one class of clothing is turned out in Rochester and that there are sixteen or eighteen places in the United States bearing the name of Rochester. And the query is raised as to whether there can be any protection accorded the name of a city or locality to distinguish wares. From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf the country is dotted with "Troy" laundries, "Boston" and "New York" stores, &c., against which no complaint is made by the cities mentioned. Yet there are times when the claims of localities to the use of their names receive attention. Perhaps the most notable in the world's history was the writing into the Versailles Treaty among its economic provisions the one under which the Germans are forbidden to use the word "champagne" to designate their own effervescent wines.

Hearings on the complaint made by the Rochester clothing manufacturers have been held by the Federal Trade Commission in Rochester, New York, and Washington, during recent weeks, as the New York *Daily News Record*, a textile trade organ, informs us.



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THE RETURNING PRODIGAL.

—Murphy in the New York *American*.

ALL THE LIBERTYS AT PAR

WHILE Victory Bonds have been selling at or above par for some months and one or two other issues have occasionally touched par, it was not until the last day of May that the bond market reports showed all the Liberty Bond issues selling at 100 or better; at least that was the first such occasion which bond dealers could recall, as the New York *Tribune* notes. The uniform strength of Liberty bonds rather than the outstanding performance of any one issue was the day's feature, "the spread between the various bonds at their top being only 66 cents. Several of the issues receded fractionally below par before the close. Continuance of general buying rather than any new development was the basis of the movement." The return of these Government war obligations to par has, of course, been predicted by all the financial authorities and their actual return must give cheer to those who have not been compelled to sacrifice their holdings. It is, of course, one more reminder of the essential soundness of our Government. We quote the encouraging figures for May 31 from the New York *Tribune's* bond market column:

Quotations

	High	*Low*	*Close*	*Net Chge.*
Liberty 3½s......	100.04	99.94	100.04	+.02
" 1st-2d 4¼s	100.10	100.10	100.10	+.10
" 2d 4s......	100.00	100.00	100.00	+.12
" 1st 4¼s...	100.04	99.98	100.00	+.04
" 1st 4s.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	+.20
" 2d 4¼s...	100.04	99.94	100.00	+.06
" 3d 4¼s....	100.04	99.94	100.00	+.04
" 4th 4¼s...	100.04	99.98	100.04	+.04
Victory 4¾s......	100.66	100.60	100.64	+.02
" 3¾s......	100.00	100.00	100.00	—

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Many businesses said: "How can we save time in distributing sales or costs?"—and Burroughs answered with the "Duplex," a double adding machine which delivers individual totals and accumulates a grand total simultaneously.

Now Burroughs has acquired the Moon-Hopkins Billing Machine—the only machine ever invented that produces a complete bill at one operation, including the typewritten itemization, automatic extensions and totals.

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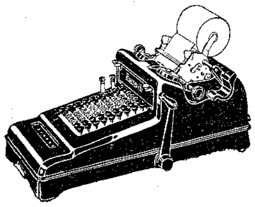

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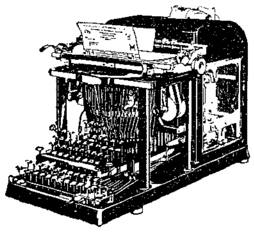
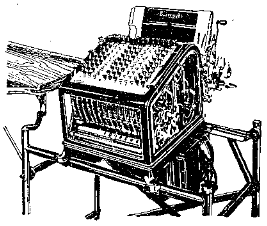


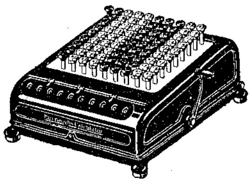
For writing a complete bill in a single operation, including a typewritten itemization, automatic extensions and total.

Billing



For ledger posting, statement writing, distribution, stock records, payrolls, transit letters and other bookkeeping work.

Bookkeeping



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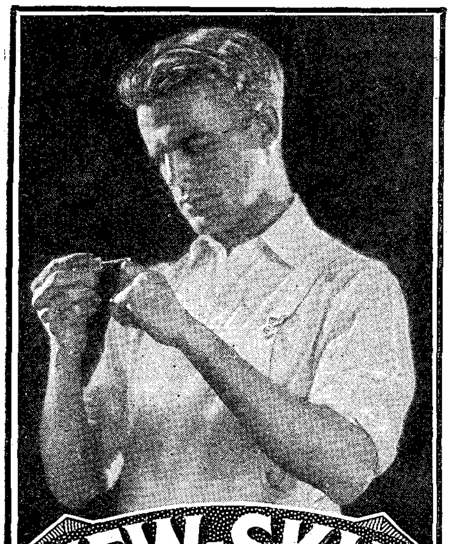

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

THE ARRIVAL OF THE HORSELESS FARMER

IF all the farm boys are leaving the farms to work in the city factories, it may be they are doing so because the factories have to make so many machines and appliances for the farmers. Of course every one realizes that the American farmer is increasingly making use of the products of inventive genius, but for the first time, the National City Bank of New York notes in its *Trade Record*, the 1920 Federal census presents figures on the number of automobiles, motor trucks, telephones and farm tractors in use on the farms of the country, and the number having "water piped into the house." These figures, it is remarked, indicate that the automobile and telephone are now a big factor in farm life, not merely as a comfort and convenience but as an actual aid in business. *The Trade Record* sums up the census figures as follows:

The number of telephones, by which the farmer may communicate with his local trade center or with the great cities in which the prices and markets for his products are determined, is officially stated at 2,498,493 in 1920, while another authority puts the total number of phones in all the United States "without regard to ownership" at the end of 1920 at 13,411,379, which suggests that nearly one-fifth of the phones in the United States are now in the farm home and farm business service; while 38 per cent. of the reporting farms were equipped with telephone service in 1920.

The automobile statistics are also extremely suggestive. They show the number of automobiles on farms in 1920 at 2,146,362, while figures compiled by *Automotive Industries* put the total of automobiles in use in all the United States in 1920 at 7,904,000, suggesting that the farmers owned in that year considerably more than one-fourth of the automobiles of the country, to say nothing of the 139,000 motor trucks and 246,000 farm tractors reported in operation on the farms in 1920. Over 30 per cent. of the reporting farms in 1920 utilized automobiles.

Still another evidence of the disposition of the farmer to utilize machinery in increasing his business activities is found in the fact that the value of his "farm implements and machinery" reported in 1920 was nearly three times as much as in 1910, five times as much as in 1900 and seven times as much as in 1890. The official valuation of farm implements and machinery in 1920 is $3,195,000,000 against $1,265,000,000 in 1910, $750,000,000 in 1900 and $494,000,000 in 1890.

It is not surprizing then, in view of the increasing use by the farmer of these time and labor saving devices, the telephone, the automobile, the motor truck and the farm tractor, coupled with the enormous increase in his farm implements and machinery, to find that the census reports the value of horses on farms in 1920 only $1,782,000,000 against $2,084,000,000 in 1910, a decrease of 14% in value of horses, while all other classes of farm animals increased in value in the same period.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 31.—The Reparations Commission approves the German reply to its ultimatum, and decides to grant Germany a provisional moratorium for 1922.

Any move toward the establishment of a republic in Ireland will be halted by the British Government, announces Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, in the House of Commons.

Nine persons are killed and nineteen are wounded in fierce fighting in Belfast, following the shooting of two constables.

The Reichstag tacitly endorses the German Government's policy in accepting the conditions imposed by the Reparations Commission by rejecting a vote of no confidence brought against Chancellor Wirth by the Nationalists.

June 1.—President Hsu Shih-chang, of the Peking Government, resigns as a step toward the unification of China.

June 2.—The Chamber of Deputies gives Premier Poincaré a vote of confidence on his Genoa policy by a majority of 484 to 100.

Outbreaks between Polish insurgents and Germans in Upper Silesia have resulted in the death of six people and the maltreatment and wounding of scores, according to dispatches from Berlin.

South Irish and Ulster forces engage in a seven-hour battle on the Louth-Armagh border, and three special constables are reported killed.

The British Government has completed arrangements to pay next fall interest amounting to £25,000,000 on the British debt to the United States.

June 3.—Discussion of Soviet principles must be barred at the proposed Hague Conference, says Premier Poincaré in a note to all the principal governments, exclusive of Russia and Germany, and only debts, property rights and credits may be treated.

Nikolai Lenin, Russian Bolshevik Premier, has suffered a paralytic stroke and is seriously ill, according to information received in Berlin.

Li Yuan-Hung, deposed from the presidency of China by the militarists in 1917, is invited to resume that office by the members of the cabinet of Hsu Shih-chang, resigned, and threats are made to oust President Sun Yat Sen, of the Republic of South China, if he opposes unification of China.

June 4.—British troops under Ulster command lay down an artillery barrage on Pettigo on the Ulster side of the Donegal-Furmanagh border, and drive out the Sinn Feiners.

Major-General Henry T. Allen, in command of American troops on the Rhine, is notified that 1,200 officers and men will be retained there indefinitely.

June 5.—An American steamship, the *Seattle Spirit*, is held up by a British sloop in Irish waters because of the alleged discovery of munitions secreted in her hold.

Michael Collins and Eamon De Valera issue a joint statement declaring, in effect, that they will stand by their pact as the best means of obtaining an orderly election.

The Portuguese naval aviators, Captains Sacadura and Coutinho, reach Per-

Men

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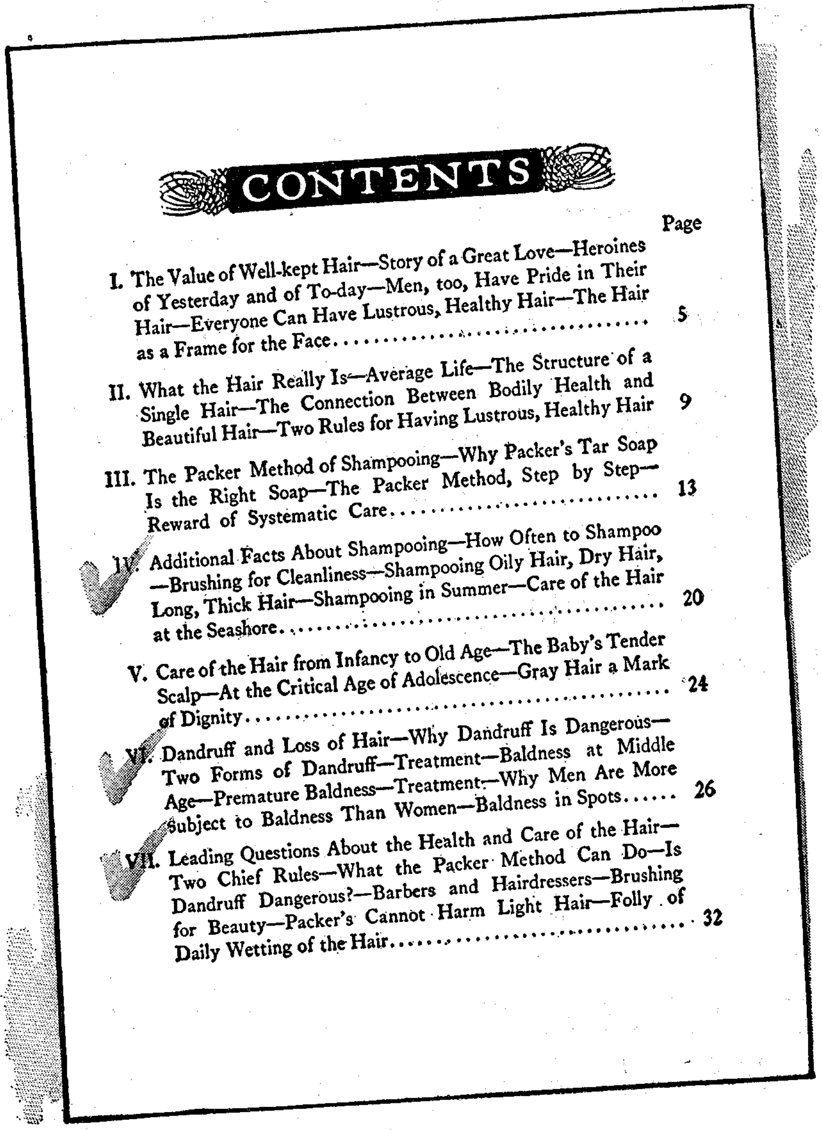

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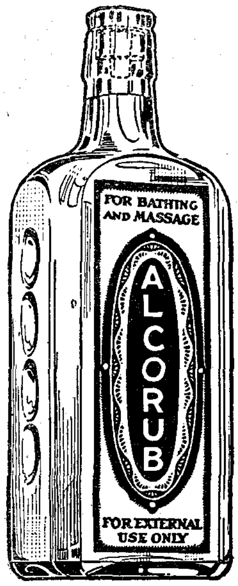

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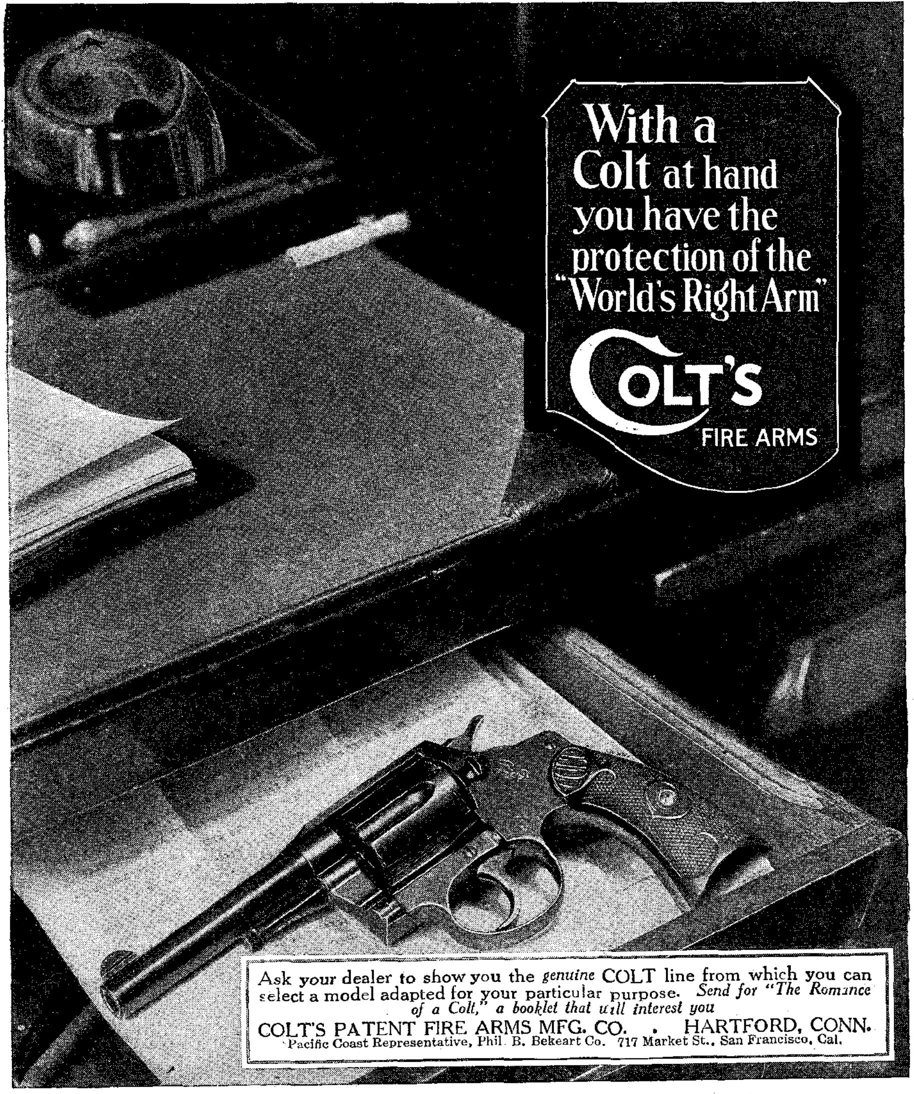
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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

nambuco, Brazil, in completion of their transatlantic flight from Lisbon. Three planes were used in the flight, which was begun early in April.

June 6.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, President of the Republic of South China, will refuse to resign to clear the way for General Wu Pei-Fu's plan to reunite China under one government, according to advices received from Canton.

DOMESTIC

May 31.—The Senate Finance Committee, by a vote of 9 to 4, orders the McCumber bonus bill reported to the Senate.

Investigation of the so-called war fraud cases begin before a special Federal grand jury in Washington, when allegations involving the disposal of surplus lumber are presented against the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army.

June 1.—The House rules committee votes down by 7 to 4 the Woodruff-Johnson resolution to investigate alleged laxity in war fraud prosecution.

An organization to be known as "the permanent conference for the abolition of child labor" is formed in Washington by representatives of a number of national associations, with Samuel Gompers as permanent chairman.

June 2.—A race riot near Kirvin, Texas, results in the death of one white man and six negroes.

The annual Army appropriation bill fixing the size of the Army at an average of 12,530 officers and 133,000 men, and carrying an appropriation of $341,750,000 is passed by the Senate. The measure now goes to conference with the House.

June 3.—Secretary Hughes accepts for the Government Great Britain's invitation to join with the British, French and Italian Governments in an investigation into alleged Turkish cruelties against Christians in Asia Minor.

June 4.—Boris Bakhmeteff, ambassador to this country for the Kerensky Government in Russia, extinct for five years, will end his relations with this Government on June 30. The work of the embassy will be carried on by an attaché of the staff.

June 5.—The Federal Trade Commission begins proceedings to test the legality of the proposed Bethlehem-Lackawanna steel merger.

The United States Supreme Court hands down a decision that labor organizations, generally, are liable to be sued and to judgment for damages in case of injury to property in the course of strikes, and that strike funds may be levied on to collect judgment.

Lillian Russell Moore dies at her home in Pittsburgh in her 62nd year.

June 6.—Officials of eleven railway unions, including the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, authorize a nation-wide strike vote, returnable on June 30. The strike will affect 1,200,000 men.

Wages of 400,000 railroad employees, including shopmen, freight-car men, helpers and car-cleaners, are cut approximately $60,000,000, by the majority members of the United States Railroad Labor Board, the decisions bringing the total wage savings for the railroads to approximately $110,000,000.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. L. B.," Piqua, O.—"What is meant by the term *grass-widow*, and where or how did it originate?"

Grass-widow is a common term of disparagement applied to a woman abandoned or separated from her husband: a term which is not used by persons of refinement and one that, if used at all, should be applied only with great care. The etymological notion of the term is obscure.

"A. T. K.," Mt. Hope, Va.—"(1) Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the words *yeast* and *vaudeville*. (2) Is the word *kid* for a child a respectful term or one used by people of refinement?"

(1) The word *yeast* is pronounced *yist—y* as in *yet*, *i* as in *police*; vaudeville, *vod'vil—o* as in *go*, *i* as in *hit*; or French, *vod"vil'—o* as in *go*, *i* as in *police*. (2) *Kid* is a common vulgarism for "child," and as such can not be too severely condemned.

"H. M. G.," Belvidere, Ill.—"Which of the following forms is correct: 1. Was his question, 'Are we going?' 2. Was his question, 'Are we going'? 3. Was his question, 'Are we going?'?"

The sentence should be punctuated—Was his question, "Are we going?" or "Was his question, 'Are we going?'" See *Punctuation and Capitalization*, p. 70.

"A. L. E.," Reading, Pa.—"Can you give the source and full text from which comes the expression, 'Birds of a feather flock together'?"

"Birds of a feather flock together," is an English proverb. Burton (1576-1640) in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," part iii, sect. 1, mem. 1, subsect. 2, made use of "Birds of a feather *will gather* together."

"S. J. B.," Boligee, Ala.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of the term *Yosemite*."

The correct pronunciation is *yo-sem'i-ti—o* as in *obey*, *e* as in *get*, first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *police*.

"J. A. D.," Big Rapids, Mich.—"Please define and explain the difference between *vanity*, *pride*, *conceit*, and *disdain*."

"*Haughtiness* thinks highly of itself and poorly of others. *Arrogance* claims much for itself and concedes little to others. *Pride* is an absorbing sense of one's own greatness; *haughtiness* feels one's own superiority to others; *disdain* sees contemptuously the inferiority of others to oneself. *Presumption* claims place or privilege above one's right; *pride* deems nothing too high. *Insolence* is open and rude expression of contempt and hostility, generally from an inferior to a superior, as from a servant to a master or mistress. In the presence of superiors overweening *pride* manifests itself in *presumption* or *insolence*; in the presence of inferiors, or those supposed to be inferior, *pride* manifests itself by *arrogance*, *disdain*, *haughtiness*, *superciliousness*, or in either case often by cold reserve. *Pride* is too self-satisfied to care for praise; *vanity* intensely craves admiration and applause. *Superciliousness*, as if by the uplifted eyebrow, as its etymology suggests (L. *supercilium*, eyebrow, from *super*, over, and *cilium*, eyelid), silently manifests mingled *haughtiness* and *disdain*. *Assumption* quietly takes for granted superiority and privilege which others would be slow to concede. *Conceit* and *vanity* are associated with weakness, *pride* with strength. *Conceit* may be founded upon nothing; *pride* is founded upon something that one is, or has, or has done; *vanity*, too, is commonly founded on something real, tho far slighter than would afford foundation for *pride*. *Vanity* is eager for admiration and praise, is elated if they are rendered, and pained if they are withheld, and seeks them; *pride* could never solicit admiration or praise. *Conceit* is somewhat stronger than *self-conceit*. *Self-conceit* is ridiculous; *conceit* is offensive. *Self-respect* is a thoroughly worthy feeling; *self-esteem* is a more generous estimate of one's own character and abilities than the rest of the world are ready to allow. *Vainglory* is more pompous and boastful than *vanity*."—Fernald's *English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions.*

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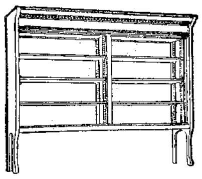

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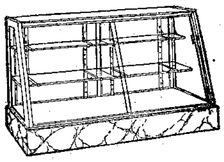

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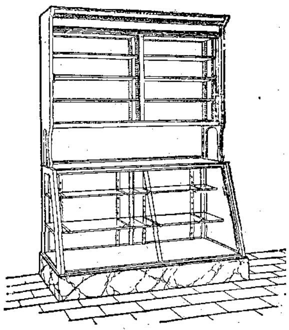

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This catalog will interest you whether you are interested in new fixtures immediately or not. Write for it.

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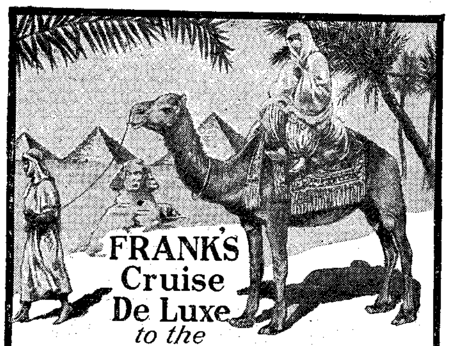

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Travel Stimulants.—A prize has been offered for a slogan that will stimulate travel. In the meantime, the Eighteenth Amendment seems to be doing pretty well.—*Life.*

The Car Ahead.—"John, you've promised and promised to get me a runabout."

"I will, my dear, one of those days."

"Humph! Your present is always in the future."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Relic.—She—"What is this dark hair doing on your coat?"

He—"That is the suit I wore last year. I expect the hair has been on it ever since you were a brunette, dearest."—*Judge.*

A Pair of Suspenders.—He—"Why not give me your reply now? It is not fair to keep me in suspense."

She—"But think of the time you have kept me in suspense."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Limited Enlightener.—"I speck it's a lucky thing," said Uncle Eben, "dat de world doesn't have to depend interely foh its inlightenment on whut Congress done foun' out in 'vestigations."—*Washington Star.*

His Choice.—English Professor—"Jones, why are you not prepared?"

Jones—"I am prepared; you said, 'Read "Twelfth Night or What You Will," so I read 'The Beautiful and Damned.' "—*Princeton Tiger.*

The Easiest Way.—"Now, Victor, what does a clever, nice little boy do when he is in a full tramcar and sees an old lady who has to stand up?"

"He pretends he is asleep!"—*Sondags Nisse* (*Stockholm*).

Famine Threatened.—"I've had a hard day at the office, dear, and I'm hungry as a bear. Is dinner ready?"

"No, love, I'm afraid we'll have to go to a restaurant to-night. I've broken the can-opener."—*Judge.*

The Remaining Danger.—"Are you going any farther West?"

"I planned to," said the foreign visitor. "Is there any danger from Indians?"

"Not if you keep out of the way of their motor cars."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

A Chance to Boost.—"What is your object in telling people you think of retiring from public life?"

"I consider it desirable," replied Senator Sorghum, "to offer the suggestion so that my friends can show how difficult it would be for the nation to get on without me."—*Washington Star.*

Seeds in Doubt.—Having helped his mother plant the seeds and place at the end of each row the pictured envelopes showing here a radish, there a beet and so on, little Edwin was quite distrest when he went out next day and found that the rainstorm had washed the envelopes off into the mud.

"Never mind, dear," comforted his mother, "it doesn't really matter."

"But, mamma," said the child greatly, worried, "how will the little seeds know what to be when they come up?"—*Boston Transcript.*

No Ghouls Wanted.—Editor (after a surfeit of old jokes)—"M—m—, Yes! But I would like to meet a humorist who is not an exhumerist."—*London Mail.*

Revised Version.—Jack Sprat could eat no fat; his wife could eat no lean. You see they spent their money for the jitney's gasoline.—*Republican* (*Fresno, Cal.*).

Cards and the Man.—Looking after a husband is like playing a game of cards. You must play with what is dealt you, and the glory consists not so much in the winning as in playing a poor hand well.—*London Opinion.*

Lost Opportunities.—General Pershing has declared before the Senate Military Committee that, if the United States had been prepared, they could have averted the late War. It is, of course, too late now to avert the present Peace.—*Punch* (*London*).

Lucky Lines.—Miss Bute—"As I am playing an old lady in the piece, I shall have to have wrinkles painted round my eyes and mouth."

Mr. Blarney—"Ah, they will indeed be lines cast in pleasant places."—*Boston Transcript.*

Right.—The teacher was trying to impress upon her pupils the importance of doing right at all times, and to bring out the answer, "Bad habits," she inquired: "What is it that we find so easy to get into and so hard to get out of?"

There was silence for a moment and then one little fellow answered, "Bed."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Wandering Sheep.—The Pastor (driving to church, to passer-by)—"Where are you going, John?"

John—"To church in the next parish."

Pastor—"I don't like that. What would you say if your sheep strayed to some one else's property?"

John—"Well, s'far as that goes, I wouldn't say nothin' if the pasturage was better."—*Kasper* (*Stockholm*).

A Pattern for Husbands.—"Young women nowadays," remarks an ornithologist in the employ of the Government, "take too light a view of marriage. While in the West last summer I was induced to lecture to a summer school. During the course of this lecture I chanced to remark: " 'The ostrich sees very little; on the other hand, it digests everything.'

"Whereupon a girl on the front bench exclaimed, sotto voce, to her neighbor: 'Gee! What an ideal husband an ostrich must make!' "—*Harper's Magazine.*

Poor Kitty!—Four-year-old Bobby was stroking his cat before the fireplace in perfect content. The cat, also happy, began to purr loudly. Bobby gazed at her askance for a while, then suddenly seized her by the tail and dragged her roughly away from the hearth. His mother interposed.

"You must not hurt your kitty, Bobby."

"I'm not," said Bobby, protestingly, "but I've got to get her away from the fire. She's beginning to boil."—*The Argonaut* (*San Francisco*).